MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* ERASMUS DARWIN, *M.D.*

With his Portrait, elegantly engraved by Hopwood.

ERASMUS DARWIN, the fourth ſon of Robert Darwin, eſq. by his wife Eliſabeth Hall, was born at Elſton, near Newark, in Nottinghamſhire, on the 12th of December 1731. He received his early education at Cheſterfield ſchool, under the Rev. Mr. Burrows, of whom he always ſpoke with great reſpect. He was entered, with two of his elder brothers, at St. John's college, Cambridge; and, being intended for the practice of medicine, took the degree of M. B. in 1755, defending in his *theſis* an opinion, that the motion of the heart and arteries is produced by the immediate ſtimulus of the blood. During his reſidence at Cambridge, Mr. Darwin was elected to one of lord Exeter's ſcholarſhips, worth about 16l per annum, which, from the ſmallneſs of his father's income, at that time, was eſteemed a deſirable acquiſition. In this appointment he occaſionally diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his poetical exerciſes, and early acquired uncommon facility in the compoſition of them. After having prepared himſelf for his future profeſſion, by an attendance on the Lectures of Dr. Hunter, in London, and by a ſevere courſe of ſtudy at Edinburgh, he contemplated the metropolis as the proper theatre for his exertions. Deterred, however, by the want of an immediate introduction, and the improbability of obtaining patronage, Dr. Darwin thought it more adviſeable to ſettle in the country. The firſt place in which he ſettled, as a phyſician, was Nottingham, where he was diſappointed in his hopes of practice. He went afterward to Lichfield, with letters of introduction to lady Greſley and the Rev. Mr. Seward; and here he reſided a great number of years, in the enjoyment of a very extenſive reputation and conſiderable practice.

In 1757, Dr. Darwin married miſs Mary Howard, daughter of Charles Howard, eſq. and ſhe died in 1770. By her he had five children, two of whom died in their infancy. The eldeſt ſon, Charles, he educated to his own profeſſion, but he died in the twentieth year of his age, very ſoon after he had finiſhed his courſe of ſtudies at Edinburgh, where he gained conſiderable reputation, by endeavouring to furniſh a criterion for diſtinguiſhing *pus* from *mucus*. The ſecond ſon, Eraſmus, was an attorney, and practiſed at Derby, where (in 1799) he walked into his garden, at dead of night, fell into the Derwent, and was drowned. The third ſon, Robert, is a phyſician, in extenſive practice, at Shrewſbury, and married to the daughter of the late Mr. Wedgewood, of Etruria.

Soon after the deceaſe of his wife, Dr. Darwin commenced his laborious work, the *Zoonomia*, which, however, he did not think proper to publiſh till 1794.

In 1778, he obtained a leaſe of a picturesque ſpot of ground, about a mile from Lichfield, where a cold bath was erected by ſir John Flayer, an eminent phyſician in the beginning of the laſt century. This place became his favourite retreat and amuſement; here he formed a botanic garden, and began his poem on the 'Loves of the Plants,' the ſcenery of which is taken from theſe ſequeſtered ſhades.—This poem is the ſecond part of his 'Botanic Garden,' but was publiſhed ſome time before the firſt part.

In 1780, Dr. Darwin was called to attend colonel Sacheverel Pole, of Radbourne-hall, four miles from Derby; and a few months after the deceaſe of the colonel, he married his relict, Mrs. Pole, with a jointure of 600l per annum. The marriage of Dr. Darwin occaſioned his immediate removal from Lichfield to Radbourne, where he reſided two years, till he

got accommodated with a houſe in Derby. In this laſt ſituation he remained till about two months before his death, when he removed to Breadwall Priory, about three miles from Derby, which was a commodious and peaceful retirement for his old age.

During the laſt few years, Dr. Darwin was much ſubject to inflammation in his breaſt and lungs; and had a very ſerious attack of this diſeaſe in the courſe of the ſpring of 1801, from which, after repeated bleedings, he with difficulty recovered. On the 10th of April 1802, he was attacked with a fevere ſhivering fit, followed by a correſpondent hot one, and accompanied with ſymptoms of inflammation in his lungs: his ſurgeon, Mr. Hadley, took from him, in the courſe of the day, twenty-five ounces of blood. The fever was removed, and in two or three days he became, to all appearance, quite well. On the 17th, as he was walking in his garden with Mrs. Darwin, and a lady of about his own age, the latter remarked, that he would have ſufficient employment for ten years in bringing all his plans about the place to perfection. 'You, madam, (he replied) have as good a proſpect as any body I know, of your age, of living ten years; I have not.' Mrs. Darwin remarked his good looks, ſpirits, and ſtrength. He ſaid, 'I always appear particularly well immediately before I become ill.' He ſat with his family in the evening, converſing with his uſual cheerfulneſs; went to bed, and roſe at ſix on the following morning; wrote ſome letters till after ſeven, when he was ſeized with a chilly fit, which increaſed, and was attended with thirſt. He then ſat down by the kitchen-fire, and drank a conſiderable quantity of butter milk; but feeling himſelf much indiſpoſed, he lay down on a ſofa, when becoming more cold and torpid, he was raiſed up, and placed in an arm-chair, where, without pain or any emotion, he expired a little before nine, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age.

Dr. Darwin has left a widow and ſix children, three boys and three girls by his laſt marriage. There was alſo another child, who died an infant. Beſide theſe, there are two natural daughters (Miſs Parkers) whom he eſtabliſhed in a ſchool at Aſhbourne, and for whoſe inſtruction and aſſiſtance he compoſed and publiſhed his 'Treatiſe on Female Education.'

During the whole of his life, Dr. Darwin was remarkable for great benevolence of diſpoſition, and it was particularly conſpicuous in the care he took even of the loweſt animals. The keenneſs of his feelings on this ſubject has been attributed to the ſtrong impreſſion made upon his mind by a repreſentation of the tortures of the inquiſition, which was ſhown to him at an early age. He had frequently expreſſed a ſtrong deſire, that the termination of his exiſtence might be without pain, having always looked upon death as the leſs evil of the two. He was of a middle ſtature, in perſon groſs and corpulent; his features were coarſe, and his countenance heavy; if not wholly void of animation, it certainly was by no means expreſſive. In his gait and dreſs he was rather clumſy and ſlovenly, and frequently walked with his tongue hanging out of his mouth.

His converſation abounded with very unequal ſallies of wit: when he found himſelf engaged with a powerful antagoniſt in argument, he had ſometimes recourſe to ridicule, a weapon which he did not always handle with dexterity, for he was affected with an impediment in his ſpeech which rendered his enunciation ſcarcely intelligible.

About the age of twenty-one, Dr. Darwin was ſeized with a fit of the gout; in conſequence of which he totally abſtained from all fermented liquors, not even taſting ſmall beer, or a drop of any kind of wine: but he ate plentifully of fleſh-meat, and all kinds of vegetables and fruit, uſing for his drink, at meals, chiefly water alone, or cream and water, with tea

and coffee between them, as uſual. By this abſtinence from fermented liquors, he kept quite free from gout for fifteen years, and from ſome other complaints to which he had been ſubject. He then indulged himſelf occaſionally with a little wine and water, cider and water, &c. but was ſpeedily admoniſhed into his former temperance, by a paroxyſm of the gout. He was in the habit of eating a large quantity of food, and his ſtomach poſſeſſed a ſtrong power of digeſtion. His advice frequently was 'Eat or be eaten;' but he took every opportunity to impreſs a dread of all fermented liquors on the minds of his patients, whoſe diſeaſes he was too ready to repreſent as originating in the frequent uſe of them. In the 'Botanic Garden,' he has alſo taken an opportunity to expreſs his ſtrong antipathy againſt fermented and ſpirituous liquors, by comparing their effects to that of the Promethean fire: 'The ancient ſtory of Prometheus, who concealed in his boſom the fire he had ſtolen, and afterward had a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver, affords ſo apt an allegory for the effects of drinking ſpirituous liquors, that one ſhould be induced to think the art of diſtillation, as well as ſome other chymical proceſſes (ſuch as calcining gold) had been known in times of great antiquity, and loſt again. The ſwallowing drams cannot be better repreſented in hieroglyphic language than by taking fire into one's boſom; and certain it is, that the general effect of drinking fermented or ſpirituous liquors is an inflamed, ſchirrous, or paralytic liver, with its various critical or conſequential diſeaſes, as leprous eruptions on the face, gout, dropſy, epilepſy, inſanity.'

The various productions of Dr. Darwin's fanciful and philoſophical pen have long ſince been expoſed to public criticiſm, and received an ample ſhare, as well of obloquy as applauſe. Still, however, he has claims to celebrity from the literary luſtre which adorns his character, as a medical Philoſopher, a philoſophical Agriculter, and a Poet.

The pretenſions of Dr. Darwin to high rank as a medical Philoſopher will, of courſe, ſubſtantiate themſelves in the merits, numerous and ſolid as they are, of the 'Zoonomia.' In whichever point of view this work ſhall be conſidered, whether as a mere repoſitory of curious natural and medical facts, or as a ſcheme and ſyſtem of pathological and phyſiological diſquiſition, is probably matter of trifling import, ſo far as the reputation of its author is concerned. By either mode of appreciation it is, unqueſtionably, a noble effort of human labour or of human wit; and though its illuſtrious author may have ſometimes erred from exceſs of ingenuity, and been occaſionally blinded by too great a love of ſyſtem, the Zoonomia will ever be conſidered as a production of tranſcendent merit.

As a philoſophical Agricultor Dr. Darwin muſt ever be entitled to the higheſt conſideration. In order to profit by the multitudinous experiments of Hales, Grew, Malpighi, Bonnet, Du Hamel, Buffon, Spallanzani, Prieſtley, &c. collected in the 'Phytologia,' it is not neceſſary to take poſſeſſion of the air-built theory of vegetation which is there conſtructed, and ſecurely inhabit it as an edifice whoſe ſolidity is equal to its elegance. Whether the analogy is in fact ſo cloſe between the parts and functions of animal and vegetable beings;—whether the anatomy of the one ſo ſtrictly correſponds with that of the other, as to induce a belief that the latter are in reality an inferior order of the former, poſſeſſed of a brain, uterus, muſcles, and complete nervous ſyſtem, is an inquiry, which, however curious, muſt ſurely be ſubordinate in compariſon with thoſe grand and indiſputable diſcoveries which the application of chymiſtry to agriculture has brought to light. A ſmall portion only of the Phytologia is devoted to this fanciful ſyſtem of vegetable phyſiology: the ſecond

part, divided into three ſections, treats on the economy of vegetation; and the third, on agriculture and horticulture, is divided into ſix ſections.

Dr. Darwin in his character as a poet does not ſtand very high in the eſtimation of ſome. The ear is faſcinated and ſeduced by the melliſluence of his numbers, but there is a harlotry in his embelliſhments which is unchaſte. His cadences are not ſufficiently varied for a poem of ſuch length as the 'Botanic Garden;' indeed there is an evident mechaniſm in the conſtruction of his lines which it is by no means pleaſant to detect. But an imagination of unrivalled richneſs—a felicity of alluſion to whatever can throw luſtre on his ſubject—to ancient mythology and modern diſcoveries—to the works of nature and of art; if theſe are ſome of the eſſentials of poetry, Dr. Darwin may certainly claim them as his own. No man, perhaps, was ever happier in the ſelection and compoſition of his epithets, had a more imperial command of words, or could elucidate with ſuch accuracy and elegance the moſt complex and intricate machinery. Who but Dr. Darwin would have thought of deſcribing a porcelain-manufactury in verſe; the powers and conſtruction of a ſteam engine; the mechaniſm of a watch; and the complexity of a cotton-mill? Theſe, and many ſimilar deſcriptions to be found in the Botanic Garden, are inimitable in their way. In ſome of his minor effuſions he is particularly happy: the beautiful little ſong 'to May,' is exquiſitely finiſhed; and it would be difficult to find thirty lines in the Botanic Garden to rival in dignity and pathos the 'Addreſs to Swilcar's Oak,' introduced in the Phytologia.

As a proſe writer, Dr. Darwin was incorrect; his grammatical errors are numerous, and he was even deficient in orthography. In the year 1758, he publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, 'An attempt to confute the opinion of Henry Earl, concerning the aſcent of vapour;' and 'An account of the cure of a periodical hæmoptoë, by keeping the patient awake.' This was followed by 'Experiments on animal fluids in the exhauſted receiver.' He inſerted in the Derby Mercury, an elegy written at Matlock, and addreſſed to Mrs. Darwin; another piece, occaſioned by the appearance of a moſt fatal diſtemper among horned cattle, at Calke, near Derby; and a third article on occaſion of the earthquake, which ſeveral years ago was felt at Derby, and in the ſurrounding country. In 1782, the Botanical Society of Lichfield, publiſhed a tranſlation of Linneus' *Syſtema Vegetabilium*, the execution of which was principally confided to Dr. Darwin. His other works have already been mentioned in the courſe of this biographical ſketch. He has left a poem entitled 'The Temple of Nature;' which is now finiſhed at the preſs, and will ſoon be publiſhed.

Next to Medicine, Mechanics, and almoſt every branch of Natural Hiſtory engaged his attention. He not only purſued theſe ſtudies with great ardour and diligence himſelf, but alſo embraced every opportunity of cultivating and encouraging them among his numerous connections and acquaintance. Very ſoon after he ſettled in Derby, he inſtituted and eſtabliſhed a philoſophical ſociety and library, both of which were in a flouriſhing ſtate at the time of his deceaſe. He alſo took pleaſure in encouraging works in natural hiſtory.

But though the learning, taſte, and genius of Dr. Darwin were eminently diſplayed in theſe purſuits, yet there was one great end, to the attainment of which all his talents and views were directed. He did not heſitate openly and repeatedly to declare, that the acquiſition of wealth was the leading object of all his literary undertakings! However, he was by no means inſenſible to the value of reputation. During the laſt years of his life, the love of fame was a paſſion which had great power over his mind; and the incenſe of praiſe was ſo pleaſant to

him, that flattery was found to be the moſt ſucceſsful means of gaining his notice and favour.

There are reaſons for ſuſpecting that Dr. Darwin was not a believer in Divine Revelation. A few days before his death, a gentleman endeavoured to diſcover whether he entertained a belief and expectation of a future ſtate of exiſtence: the doctor was obſerved to ſpeak with a conſiderable degree of ſedateneſs on the ſubject, and remarked, that it was natural to extend our wiſhes and views beyond the preſent ſcene, and that it was right to purſue ſuch meaſures as are likely to ſecure our happineſs in another world; 'but,' he added, 'let us not hear any thing about hell.'

LOUISA: OR THE FOUNDLING.

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WITH this pupil of Anteverta *, Raymond had always been in habits of the greateſt intimacy, and it was at the houſe of a perſon whom he recommended that lodgings had been prepared for me to be confined, therefore it was impoſſible for me to prevent this deſpicable wretch from attending me, although it was with difficulty that I concealed my diſlike.

I could not help feeling ſhocked at the loſs of my infant, though I knew that its death would be the means of more effectually concealing my diſgrace; yet I had ſuch an overflow of that nutriment which nature kindly provides for her children, that on the third evening after my delivery the nurſe entertained apprehenſions for my life.—Twenty-four hours had elapſed without my even ſeeing Raymond, a circumſtance which greatly agitated my mind, and of courſe increaſed thoſe alarming ſymptoms which had already excited my attendants fears. About ten o'clock, however, he made his appearance, and I immediately perceived he had ſomething under his coat.—'My beloved Eliſa,' ſaid he, 'I have never reſted one moment ſince I ſaw you, for Dr. Manſel told me your life abſolutely depended upon procuring a child to draw your breaſts; and after ſearching half the country, by the power of gold, I have perſuaded the wife of a poor cottager to lend you her child.'—So ſaying, he unbuttoned a large wrapping coat, which encloſed the infant, and immediately placed it by my ſide; the nurſe at that moment entered, and the ſame was repeated, which had been invented for the purpoſe of ſatisfying my mind.

The proteſtations which Raymond had uſed to convince me of his affection, and which were the means of inſuring my ruin, by inducing me to give too ſubſtantial proofs of my love, were trifling, when compared with the fervency of the declarations which to reconcile me to his abſence he thought proper to make. He told me, that Mr. Manſel was alarmed for the ſafety of lady Raymond, and that ſhe muſt already conſider his conduct both unfeeling and unkind; but that he would willingly have hazarded the loſs of his whole fortune, when he knew that my life abſolutely depended upon his procuring me a child.

Gratified by this proof of my lover's affection, and relieved from the tortures I had ſuffered by the exertions of the child, I not only urged him to fly to the caſtle, but intreated him not to loſe a moment of time.—About two hours after Raymond left me Manſel made his appearance, and informed me he had not ſuppoſed it poſſible to preſerve lady Raymond's life, as the death of her huſband had produced ſuch a revolution in the order of nature as to have been the means of deſtroying the exiſtence of the child. 'However,' continued

* Anteverta, the goddeſs who provided over women in labour.

he, 'every thing now wears a favorable appearance, and her recovery depends upon care, and time.

I will not, madam, attempt to diſguiſe my feelings, for I really experienced pleaſure at hearing there was no heir to the eſtate, notwithſtanding which, I would have relinquiſhed ten years of my own exiſtence if the ſacrifice could have lengthened lady Raymond's life!—But the grief which ſhe had felt for the loſs of a beloved huſband broke through all bounds when ſhe heard of the death of her child, and, in leſs than twenty-four hours after her delivery, her ſpotleſs ſpirit flew to the manſions of peace!

From lady Raymond's being with child at the death of her huſband, the title was extinct for the ſpace of a few weeks, but the moment Dr. Manſel aſſured the attendants that the infant was not in exiſtence, ſir Henry aſſumed his conſequence, and his rights.—The eſtates as well as the title devolved to this artful being, with the addition of lady Raymond's fortune, which was immenſe; in ſhort, madam, he unjuſtly came into the poſſeſſion of between fifteen and ſixteen thouſand a year. By letter he appriſed me of the death of my amiable miſtreſs; and at the ſame time informed me it was impoſſible to leave the houſe; yet regretting that *form* ſhould make it neceſſary to reſtrain his affection; and, adding, that he ſhould never enjoy happineſs until he could claim his betrothed wife.—Though I never ſaw him until after lady Raymond's funeral, yet every day I received letters filled with the moſt ſacred vows; and though they were renewed in the moſt ſacred manner at our meeting, yet I thought there was ſomething of conſtraint in his proteſtations of love.

Three weeks paſſed away without any thing material occurring, when one day obſerving me fondly careſs the child, he told me I was laviſhing my affection upon a *viper*, whom he would have deſtroyed, if he had not thought it would have preſerved my life. In ſhort, madam, he informed me that it was the child of lady Raymond, and that Manſel had ſubſtituted mine in its place; and concluded his diſcourſe by offering me a purſe with five hundred guineas, if I would allow the infant to be placed in other hands.

All the proofs which my aunt had given me of the depravity of this artful man's diſpoſition inſtantly forced themſelves into my mind, and I reſolutely determined, let what would be the conſequence, never to allow him to get poſſeſſion of the child. My refuſal produced a violent quarrel between us, and he left me, declaring he would never ſee me more; but a few minutes reflection convinced him that he had placed too great a confidence in me, and in leſs than a quarter of an hour I heard him rapping at the door.—'The falling out of lovers is the renewal of affection;' ſaid he, ſtraining me with pretended fondneſs to his breaſt, 'but I cannot leave my beloved Eliſa in anger; for I am ſure I ſhould not have one moment of reſt.'

Convinced as I then was of the depravity of his character, ſtill the fondneſs I felt for his perſon induced me to forget his crimes; and we parted with vows of mutual conſtancy, and with the moſt ſacred promiſes on his part, that he would make me his wife. Early the next morning, Mr. Manſel called to inform me that unexpected buſineſs had obliged ſir Henry to ſet off poſt to town, to which place he expected I would immediately follow him, and leave the child under the care of the deteſted being who communicated the news.

However urgent the buſineſs might have been which impelled this ſudden departure, ſtill I felt convinced that ſir Henry might have wrote, and I could not help teiling Mr. Manſel that I was pained by this evident mark of neglect. 'As you have condeſcended, madam,' ſaid this artful man, 'to make me the confidant of your feelings, I will endeavour to

prove myſelf worthy of it by offering you a piece of advice, and this is to place the child you are now foſtering under my protection; or depend upon it you will never become ſir Henry Raymond's wife! It is impoſſible for me to deſcribe how much he has been hurt at your behaviour; what reaſon could you have for refuſing to relinquiſh a child, whoſe exiſtence he would joyfully have proclaimed to the univerſe, if his fortune had been ſufficient to have made you his wife.—For your ſake alone, it is, that he has been guilty of an act of injuſtice, or rather, an action which the world might conſider in that light, for it is his intention to provide in the moſt liberal manner for the infant, and placed five hundred pounds in my hands for its uſe, but laſt night.—A lady of my acquaintance is ready to receive it under her protection, who reſides about fifty miles diſtant from this place; for it would not be proper that it ſhould remain in this neighbourhood, leaſt any reſemblance to the family ſhould be traced.'

Though he aſſigned a variety of other reaſons, madam, to induce me to entruſt the defenceleſs infant to his care, yet a ſecret monitor within me ſeemed to withhold my compliance, and whiſper, that if I did, it would be ſigning a warrant for its death. I told him, however, that I ſhould wait until I heard from ſir Henry, for, that I felt a kind of maternal fondneſs for the child; and that I would reſign it only on one condition, which was, that he would immediately make me his wife.

This ſtipulation the artful Manſel aſſured me he was convinced ſir Henry was ready to fulfil, but that the marriage ceremony muſt be performed privately, as a brother of lady Raymond had thought proper to diſpute the will. As I knew that ſir Charles' eſtate had been deeply mortgaged, and that his wife's fortune had enabled him to live in an expenſive ſtyle, I readily gave credit to this fabrication; for when a woman's heart is intereſted, ſhe is eaſily deceived.—Two days paſt without my hearing any news of ſir Henry, but at the cloſe of the evening he appeared before me with a moſt diſconſolate air, and told me that all he inherited by the death of his brother, was merely an unſubſtantial addition to his name.—In the moſt affecting manner, he deplored his own ſituation, and lamented the injury he had done the child, whom, from its mother's fortune reverting into her own family, he ſaid, it would be impoſſible for him to provide.

Though Mr. Manſel had in ſome degree prepared me for this intelligence, yet I was perfectly wretched at perceiving the exceſs of his grief, and, to complete the anguiſh of my feelings, he informed me he muſt fly the country to avoid the payment of his debts. Whatever might be his deſtiny, I inſtantly reſolved to ſhare it, and this proof of my affection ſeemed to afford him the higheſt delight; but as he informed me he expected lady Raymond's brother would immediately take poſſeſſion of the caſtle, it was neceſſary that ſome protector ſhould immediately be thought of for the child. The lady who was to be paid ſo handſomely for receiving it, was not likely to take a poor deſtitute orphan under her care; ſir Henry, therefore, propoſed putting it into the Foundling Hoſpital, and we determined that the next day I ſhould ſet off for London for the purpoſe of placing it there. It was agreed, madam, that ſir Henry's valet was to accompany me, and then conduct me to Dover, whither my lover was immediately to fly, and ſecure a packet to to take us to Calais, if the wind proved fair, the moment I arrived,

I ſat up the whole night to make preparations for my departure, and was ſo completely overpowered by anxiety and fatigue that we had not proceeded more than eight miles on our journey, when I alarmed my companion by being taken ſuddenly faint.—Lemoine, which was the name

of this agent of my lover's artifice, propoſed our ſtopping at the firſt inn we came to on the road, conceiving that a few hours reſt was abſolutely neceſſary to enable me to purſue my way.—I readily agreed to this propoſal, and found my ſtrength invigorated by the refreſhing aid of ſleep; but we remained at the inn until the cloſe of the evening, not chooſing to travel in the heat of the day. The road which we were to purſue, madam, happened to lay paſt your manſion, and Providence inſtantly ſuggeſted the idea of leaving the child; for I knew the goodneſs of your heart, and felt a conviction that it would be nurtured with maternal fondneſs, if I could but place it under your care.

I inſtantly told Lemoine the thought which had ſtruck me, which he fortunately happened to approve; for as a certain ſum had been given him to defray the expences of our journey, he knew this plan would be the means of ſhortening the way, and if by that means we leſſened our charges, the advantages would conſequently revert to himſelf. After conſulting for a few minutes, madam, upon the beſt method of arranging our politics, we determined to ſend the chaiſe on to a village about a mile and a half from your houſe, telling the driver we were going to place the child with the wife of your gardener, whoſe cottage was within fifty yards of the road. As an excuſe for not letting him wait, we deſired him to proceed, and bait the horſes, as they would have to take us a very long ſtage, and as we were under the neceſſity of moving with rapidity, begged they might have plenty of corn and hay.

Evening had at this time ſpread a mantle over the horizon, and objects appeared in an indiſtinct light. I took the child in my arms, and approached your dwelling, with ſenſations which I ſhould find it difficult to deſcribe. The obſcurity which the gloom of evening threw over my perſon proved completely favorable to my deſign, and I placed the child near a window from whence ſeveral voices iſſued, and concealed myſelf behind an adjoining clump of trees.—The wailings of the little innocent, ſoon attracted your attention, and I impatiently waited to ſee the effect they would produce; my expectations were completely gratified by obſerving that you preſſed it to your boſom, and in a tranſport of delight I haſtily retired.

Lemoine had waited my return at the extremity of the paddock, and appeared equally delighted at the ſucceſs of my ſcheme; and we immediately cut acroſs the country for Dover, where we arrived at the end of the third day. Inſtead of meeting ſir Henry, as I fondly expected, I found a letter for me at the inn, ſaying he had been there; but that he had been compelled to ſet out for Calais in the firſt packet, from his creditors being inexorable, when they found he was not his brother's heir. He implored me to follow him with the utmoſt expedition, told me he ſhould not enjoy one moment's peace until I was ſafe in his arms; incloſed an unſealed letter to Lemoine, in which he cautioned him to treat me with reſpectful tenderneſs, and protect me from all harm. Scarcely had I peruſed theſe proofs of my lover's ſolicitude, when the waiter told me lord Hinchliffe begged to have the honour of inquiring after my health, and as I had frequently ſeen him at ſir Charles Raymond's, my vanity was highly gratified by this mark of his reſpect. In ſhort, madam, I was ſo delighted with his lordſhip's converſation, and ſo gratified with the compliments which he paid to my charms, that I was perfectly delighted when the maſter of the packet informed us, that the wind was contrary, and we could not ſail. It is true, that lord Hinchliffe had informed me he ſhould go in the ſame packet, but upon our arrival at Calais I knew he muſt reſign me to ſir Henry; and this young nobleman not

only poſſeſſed many ſuperior charms of perſon, but there was ſomething peculiarly captivating in the ſoftneſs of his addreſs.

His lordſhip ſoon convinced me that my vanity had merely been flattered by ſir Henry's attentions, and that what I had fancied *love*, was a mere childiſh regard; yet as he poſitively declared it was out of his power to marry me, I determined not to expoſe the real ſtate of my heart.—In this ſituation, madam, I arrived at Calais, and the firſt inquiry I made was, whether my lover had been there; when upon neither finding him, or a letter, I deſired Lemoine to be ſent to me, thinking it poſſible that he might be able to account for this neglect.—Judge then what muſt have been the anguiſh of my ſenſations, at hearing he had returned to England with a packet that was ſailing the moment he had put my luggage upon ſhore; but juſt as I was yielding to all the horror of my ſenſations, the too infatuating lord Hinchliffe opened the door.—Every argument that language could invent to ſooth the anguiſh of my feelings, this amiable and inſinuating young man uſed; but it is impoſſible to deſcribe half what I ſuffered upon diſcovering how completely my credulity had been abuſed.

The ſtory of lady Raymond's brother being heir to her fortune, was a mere fabrication to impoſe upon my mind; and as to marrying me, that had never been his intention, but he had taken an averſion to me from the moment I refuſed to part with the child.—To Lemoine, he had given the ſum of five hundred guineas, on condition that he was to immure me in a convent for life; and this truſty agent had reſigned the office to lord Hinchliffe, who, as a reward for his fidelity, preſented him with two hundred pounds. His lordſhip then informed me, that the moment he beheld me at the caſtle, my charms had made a ſtrong impreſſion on his heart, but that he had been prevented from diſcloſing his partiality, from hearing that Raymond had ſecured my regard!—With Lemoine, however, he had kept up a regular correſpondence, and was acquainted with every circumſtance that had occurred, and his affection had impelled him to meet me at Dover, for the purpoſe of preventing me from being entirely loſt to the world.

When I was firſt made acquainted with this tale of iniquity, I implored lord Hinchliffe to let me immediately return to England and claim the child; preſent her to the world as the heireſs of ſir Charles Raymond, and repreſent the depravity of her uncle's conduct in its true and proper light. But this ſcheme he ſoon convinced me would involve myſelf in ruin; as even the nurſe who attended lady Raymond would have ſworn ſhe was delivered of a ſtill-born child; for at the moment it was born, Manſel, by ſome judicious contrivance, had made an excuſe for ſending her out of the room; and my poor little infant had for many hours previous to the delivery repoſed in ſilence under the bed. Raymond was waiting in an adjoining apartment to receive the baby, under pretence of brotherly ſolicitude for her ladyſhip's life. In ſhort every thing was managed with ſo much precaution, that if I had publiſhed the ſtory I muſt have brought diſgrace upon myſelf. Thus circumſtanced, madam, you will not be aſtoniſhed that I ſhould put myſelf under his lordſhip's protection; and for ſeveral months we remained in France; from thence we intended to have made the complete tour of Europe, as it was his intention to remain five or ſix years abroad. We had been about four years abſent from England, when he determined to return to his native country, in conſequence of the war; and, as he was fearful of travelling through any part of the French dominions, he thought it moſt prudent to go by ſea. Previous to adopting this unfortunate method, he had been in a very delicate ſtate of health, and three days after we had commenced our

voyage, we found ourſelves chaſed by a ſuperior ſhip. Every perſon on board who was capable of making the leaſt exertion, aided the mariners endeavours to crowd their ſails; but at length we were overtaken by theſe barbarians, but the Engliſh commander refuſed to yield!

Never, madam, ſhall I forget the horror of that moment, when the privateer ſaluted us with a broadſide, for the firſt ſhot ſtretched my beloved protector lifeleſs, and left me at the mercy of the moſt ferocious, and deteſtable of mankind. What occurred after this death ſtroke to all my happineſs, this dreadful and annihilating blow to my peace, I, at this moment, am completely ignorant, as I did not recover my ſenſes for a week!—As ſoon as I regained the powers of recollection, I found myſelf ſurrounded by perſons whom I had never before ſeen, and one, who ſeemed to bear the moſt authority among them, appeared very ſolicitous to promote my eaſe. Lord Hinchliffe had taken ſo much pains to improve my underſtanding, and I had ſpent ſo many years abroad, that I underſtood ſeveral different languages, which ſeemed to afford my admirer infinite delight. In ſhort, madam, the captain of the privateer offered to marry me, and keep me in an elegant and magnificent ſtyle, but after having been beloved by ſuch a man as lord Hinchliffe, I ſhuddered at the very idea of this barbarian's careſſes. Enraged at the idea of having his paſſion ſlighted, the love he had profeſſed was turned into hate, and he aſſured me, the moment we arrived at Algiers, he would ſell me as one of the inferior ſlaves. Fortunately, however, he happened to be miſtaken, for the merchant who bought me preſented me to his wife, and ſo completely amiable was this lady's diſpoſition, that ſhe ſeemed only anxious to promote the happineſs of my life.

I had been about nine years in this ſtate of captivity, though ſuch a term is hardly applicable to the life I purſued, when, one evening, as I was walking upon the top of the houſe* with my miſtreſs, her attention was attracted by the eager gaze of a ſlave.—'Zelmira,' ſaid ſhe, for the ſlaves have all a new name given them, 'That young man, who is watering the garden, is doubtleſs ſtruck with your charms.' I turned my head to obſerve him, when, judge of my aſtoniſhment, at recognizing the well-known features of Lemoine!—My countenance inſtantly the emotion which the unexpected meeting had produced; and what was the effect of ſurpriſe, my miſtreſs attributed to a paſſion which had long been a ſtranger to my breaſt.

The circumſtance, as was natural, excited her curioſity to know ſomething of my hiſtory, which though extraordinary in a female, ſhe never before expreſſed, but ſhe told me I ſeemed ſo unhappy when I firſt became her attendant, that ſhe could not bear the idea of reviving my griefs. 'However,' ſaid ſhe, 'Zelmira, I truſt now you have conquered your affliction, and you will oblige me by relating the hiſtory of your life. To ſuch a miſtreſs, or rather to ſuch a benefactreſs, it was abſolutely impoſſible to refuſe a requeſt, and, therefore, without concealing the ſlighteſt circumſtance, I unveiled the moſt hidden ſecrets of my breaſt.—'Zelmira,' ſaid ſhe, 'I pity you, for having fallen a victim to ſuch artifice; yet I cannot help being aſtoniſhed at ſeeing the compoſure of your mind; for does not your *religion* tell you, that you are guilty of the moſt unpardonable piece of cruelty to that child? Much as I ſhall regret parting from you, yet you muſt go to

* Algiers is built on the declivity of a mountain, and preſents the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour. The houſes are erected one above another, and of courſe make a beautiful appearance from the ſea; the tops are flat, and converted into a garden for the purpoſe of their owners enjoying the refreſhing air from the ſea.

England, and my huſband ſhall write to his merchant there, who will aid you with his advice: Allah, will bleſs the piety of your intentions, and enable you to prove the rights of an orphan, who has been ſo cruelly abuſed!!

My amiable miſtreſs imparted every circumſtance to her huſband, and begged I might be ſent to England in the next ſhip; Lemoine was likewiſe queſtioned, who completely corroborated the ſtory which I had related the preceding day. Eager as I was to converſe with the agent of ſir Henry's iniquities, as no communication is ſuffered between the male and female ſlaves, I dared not attempt ſpeaking to him without obtaining permiſſion, which my maſter readily gave. From him I learned, that my ſeducer believed me ſtill in a convent; that he had got a moſt lovely and amiable wife, but that her charms were not ſufficient to ſecure his affection, and that he ſtill lived an abandoned, and diſſipated life. Lemoine had left him but a very ſhort period, for the purpoſe of returning to his native country, France, as he had amaſſed a conſiderable ſum during his ſervitude, and intended to live in a faſhionable ſtyle. His intentions, however, were fruſtrated by an Algerine corſair; and captivity, inſtead of affluence, ſeemed likely to be his fate; for the merchant poſitively declared, he would never give liberty to a raſcal who was too old in iniquity ever to be reclaimed. He promiſed, however, to change the nature of his employment, and make him a kind of clerk or ſuperintendant of accompts, and promiſed, if he conducted himſelf with propriety, to make his ſituation ſtill more comfortable in time.

My miſtreſs was ſo anxious to have the dear young lady righted, that ſhe conſulted one of the principal magiſtrates in the place, who thought proper to adviſe Lemoine to draw up a memorial of every thing he knew reſpecting the child; and then to take an oath of the truth of each aſſertion, witneſſed by perſons on whoſe veracity my maſter's Engliſh correſpondent could depend. With this memorial, madam, I accordingly ſet out for England, with letters of recommendation to Mr. Bruce, which, as providence would have it, I had the good fortune to put within the lining of my ſtays. The preſents which I received from my amiable miſtreſs far exceeded any thing I had a right to expect, and ſhe made me promiſe, that if I did not find myſelf happy in England, that I would return to Algiers again.

Not any thing material occurred during my voyage, and the firſt idea that ſtruck me, upon landing, was to wait upon you before I ſaw Mr. Bruce; as I thought, if the dear young lady did not happen to be in exiſtence, there was very little uſe in troubling him about the affair. Providence, and your care, madam, however, has kindly prolonged it, and I never can be ſufficiently thankful that it has been preſerved; for though I was not neceſſary to the injury ſhe received from her uncle, yet I could never have taſted happineſs if ſhe had not been alive. Now, madam, I have only to account for the dreadful ſituation in which you found me, for which I believe my own imprudence may be blamed, for I was ſo gratified by the rich preſents I received from my beloved miſtreſs, that I could not help diſplaying them when I was on board the ſhip. The attention of the captain's ſervant was attracted by them, and he was remarkably aſſiduous during the whole voyage, but the moment he heard me declare my intention of going into Derbyſhire, he requeſted permiſſion to attend me there; and the very moment I mentioned your name, madam, he ſaid his mother had lived in your ſervice twelve years!—As my packages were ſo completely valuable, I really did not think myſelf equal to their care, and the captain kindly gave this villain permiſſion to viſit his friends for the ſpace of ſix

weeks, but juſt as we arrived within a ſhort diſtance of your abode, madam, the chaiſe was ſtopped by a couple of armed thieves.—A blow upon the head ſtretched me apparently lifeleſs at the bottom of the carriage, and I have not the ſlighteſt recollection of what occurred; but I conclude, they muſt have thrown me into that ditch from whence, by your humanity, I was ſo wonderfully ſaved; yet during the time I lay there, I once ſo far recovered my recollection as to ſit upright and look round me, but I ſoon loſt it again, from turning extremely ſick, and faint.—Providence, madam, muſt have directed your footſteps toward me—you have been the preſerver of my exiſtence, as well as that of the ill-fated child; and for her ſake, as well as my own, I am completely grateful; for the reſtoration of her property no longer depends upon my life; Lemoine's memorial fortunately eſcaped the obſervation of the depredators, and if I ſhould die, would be the means of eſtabliſhing her rights.——

Here the exhauſted Eliza cloſed her affecting narrative, which Mrs. Bliſſington had not interrupted by a ſingle remark, when, after giving the fatigued relater a reviving cordial, ſhe preſſed her hand with affectionate kindneſs, and implored her to compoſe herſelf to ſleep.—Though humanity had made Mrs. Bliſſington ſolicitous to promote the ſufferer's recovery, yet a variety of other motives now actuated her heart; and ſhe could not help ſuffering a thouſand apprehenſions leaſt the exertion ſhe had undergone ſhould prove detrimental to her health. The lining of the ſtays was immediately opened, and the memorial taken from it, which was addreſſed to Mr. Bruce; but as Mrs. Bliſſington thought a merchant could not devote his time to an affair in which he was not in the ſlighteſt degree intereſted, ſhe conceived it more prudent to conſult with a gentleman of the law, on whoſe judgment ſhe could depend.—The moment Mr. Colethorpe was made acquainted with the circumſtances, he informed the anxious Mrs. Bliſſington there was no doubt but miſs Raymond would enjoy her rights; and that he was convinced her uncle would not even conteſt the affair with her, but reſign up the property, when he was convinced ſhe was alive.

Though Louiſa had always ſeen her imaginary parent extremely anxious for the recovery of every ſick perſon, whom from humanity ſhe might attend; yet ſhe could not help thinking her ſolicitude about the ſtranger, was carried to an exceſs, which ſhe could not comprehend.—'My dear mother,' ſaid ſhe, affectionately embracing Mrs. Bliſſington, 'I think you could not be more anxious for the recovery of your child; I fear I ſhall grow jealous of this intereſting ſtranger, who really ſeems to occupy every thought of your mind!'—'It is for your ſake, my beloved girl, that I feel ſo much intereſted,' replied Mrs. Bliſſington, tenderly returning the embrace, 'for ſtrange as it may ſeem, upon that woman's recovery, in great meaſure hangs my darling Louiſa's fate!'

This ſpeech of courſe not only called forth Louiſa's aſtoniſhment, but made her very deſirous to have it explained; yet ſo completely was ſhe hurt at finding that Mrs. Bliſſington was not her real Parent, that the intelligence proved a ſource of the moſt exquiſite grief. 'And have you then ſupported me,' ſaid ſhe, 'from mere motives of compaſſion?' have I no natural claim upon your tenderneſs and regard? Muſt I reſign the dear name of Bliſſington? Yet ſurely I ſhall ſtill be the loved child of your heart?'

This natural proof of the artleſs girl's affection completely gratified her benefactreſs' mind, and Louiſa, in a few days, became reconciled to a circumſtance which augmented her fortune, without depriving her of Mrs. Bliſſington's eſteem. In the courſe of a week, Eliſa Dawſon was

ſo far recovered as to be able to leave her room; and Mr. Colethorpe adviſed Mrs. Bliſſington to ſee ſir Henry Raymond; conceiving, he would wiſh to prevent the heireſs from commencing a ſuit.—The amiable Louiſa thanked him for this ſuggeſtion, as ſhe felt a repugnance to expoſe a man to whom ſhe was ſo nearly allied; it was, therefore, determined, that Mr. Colethorpe, Louiſa, Mrs. Bliſſington, and Dawſon, ſhould ſet off for the caſtle the beginning of the following week.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Observations *on the* Nile, *the* Climate *and* Population *of* Egypt.

[From a 'Journal of the late Campaign in Egypt,' by Capt. Thomas Walſh.]

THE Nile is undoubtedly the moſt aſtoniſhing river in the world; without it Egypt, ſurrounded on every ſide with natural obſtacles, ſeparated on the eaſt from Syria by moving ſands, ſkirted on the ſouth and weſt by immenſe tracts of deſerts, would be as uninhabitable as the dreary waſtes of Lybia. It is navigable for boats of conſiderable burden as far as the cataracts, and is a very convenient mode of communication, from one extremity of the country to another. The prevailing winds generally ſerve to ſail up; and in coming down, the current is of the greateſt advantage, eſpecially during the overflowing, when a large germe will go down from Cairo to Roſetta, a diſtance of one hundred and ſixty miles, in leſs than forty hours, without ſail or oar to aſſiſt its way.

It is the great, and indeed the only ſource of wealth to the country; and is the moſt pleaſant and expeditious manner of travelling, particularly when it is conſidered, that there are no inns in the country, except a few miſerable caravanſaries, diſguſting to an European, where you muſt ſleep upon dirty carpets covered with vermin, lying promiſcuouſly with Turks, Arabs, &c.

Only that part of the country which the Nile overflows, is inhabited; as is clearly perceptible by the narrow and contracted ſpace of cultivation on each border, and by the numerous villages built only along its banks.

The annual riſing and falling of this river, and their cauſes, have been ſo often and ſo correctly ſtated by able travellers, that it would be as preſumptuous as unneceſſary to ſay any thing concerning them. As the waters retire, they leave behind them a rich black mould, very thick, and equal to the richeſt ſoil, which is ſown as ſoon as left dry. The chief productions, that I remarked along the banks, were rice, wheat, barley, Indian corn, pumpkins, cucumbers, and fields of the fineſt and moſt luxurious clover.

The principal fruits throughout Egypt are the muſk and water melons, ſmall apricots, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, citrons, a few plantains about Roſetta, and millions of dates. The laſt mentioned fruit is the potatoe of this country, the poor people living almoſt entirely upon it.

The date tree grows in large woods, thrives almoſt every-where, and a ſandy ſoil agrees perfectly well with it. The peninſula of Aboukir, at our arrival [March] and great part of the ſandy country between Aboukir and Roſetta, were covered with them. Numerous advantages are derived from this tree, every part of which is made to ſerve ſome purpoſe. The fruit is very wholeſome and palatable food, and the French made very tolerable brandy from it. The leaves are converted into ropes for the germes and other boats; the trunk of the tree makes bad fuel, and is uſed alſo in the conſtruction of their wretched houſes. Wherever the date tree is

found, as far as our experience informed us, water may be procured by ſinking wells.

At Roſetta and Cairo are ſold abundance of earthen bottles, named Alkarras, which are very uſeful for cooling the water. Theſe are made of a white clay, and dried in the ſun. They are ſo porous, that the water is conſtantly exuding through them, and, by its evaporation from the external ſurface, produces ſuch a degree of cold, as to render the water within of a very grateful temperature. All our fleet on the coaſt made uſe of no other water than that of the Nile, which was found extremely fit for every purpoſe.

Crocodiles are far leſs numerous in Egypt than is commonly imagined. None are to be found in Lower Egypt, it very ſeldom happening, that any come down as far as Cairo. As you go up the Nile, it is ſaid they become more common. The French had one at Cairo, brought from Upper Egypt, which was eighteen feet long.

There is no country in the world where the climate is more regular than in Egypt. The ſky is almoſt always beautifully clear and ſerene, and after ſeven or eight in the morning, not a ſingle fleeting cloud is ſeen to intercept the burning rays of the ſun.

It ſeldom or never rains in the interior parts; but on the ſeacoaſt, and near Alexandria, it rains frequently in the winter time. The ſhowers however are ſhort, though heavy, and are immediately ſucceeded by a fine blue ſky. Soon after our landing we had ſeveral ſmart ſhowers, which, while they laſted, fell with great force on our tents; and in the night of the 28th of April, we had a very ſevere thunder ſtorm, accompanied with a greas deal of rain.

But if it do not rain often, the heavy dews, which fall during the night, make up in part for the want of moiſture. We always perceived the effect of them in the morning, when, as ſoon as the ſun appeared above the horizon, our tents began to ſmoke as copiouſly, as if a great quantity of rain had fallen. Many a time, in a common ſoldier's tent, have I felt the ſmall drizzle of the dew piercing through the canvas.

The nights in March, April, and May, we found very damp and chilly, and no covering was then thought too much.

During the whole campaign, we enjoyed the greateſt advantage from the very clear and bright nights; and we were ſeldom deprived of the benefit of a fine moon, here ſcarcely ever overclouded, and ſhining with extreme luſtre.

The heat during the months of May, June, July, and Auguſt, we found generally, near Alexandria, to vary between 80° and 85°, and it rarely exceeded 88°. A cool refreſhing breeze ſprang up regularly about ſeven in the morning, which near the ſea was exceſſively pleaſant, and rendered the heat very ſupportable, that would otherwiſe have been intenſe.

During our ſtay in Egypt, we had occaſion to obſerve the conſtancy of the winds, which prevail on the coaſt. In April, May, June, and July, they blew from the northweſt; in Auguſt and September they ſtill kept in the ſame quarter, only varying occaſionally to due north. In the daytime we almoſt always enjoyed a freſh breeze, which toward ſunſet lulled gradually, till it ſunk into a calm. To this unqueſtionably we muſt aſcribe, in great meaſure, the health of the troops before Alexandria; for it certainly purified as well as cooled the air, and thus removed two powerful cauſes of ſickneſs and diſeaſe.

Egypt is inhabited by ſeveral races of people, all differing greatly in their manners, cuſtoms, and religion. Of theſe the firſt are the Mamalukes, who, though they conſtitute but a very inconſiderable part of the population; are the rulers and proprietors of the country, and on them all the reſt are more or leſs dependant.

Next are the Bedoween Arabs,

conſtant wanderers in the Deſert, never inhabiting the ſame place for any length of time, and living by continual pillage and warfare.

They form no general community among themſelves, each tribe having its own cheik or chief, to whom the greateſt deference and the ſtricteſt obedience are paid. From theſe numerous petty ſocieties, and their divided intereſts, ariſe never ending quarrels and diſſentions. Hoſpitality is among them a duty, of which they are moſt ſacred obſervers; and an Arab in danger from any other perſons, will not heſitate to throw himſelf into the power of his profeſſed enemy, ſecure of meeting with ſafety and protection. They are however falſe, diſſembling, revengeful, and cunning; and, though actually brave, will not ſcruple, in a daſtardly manman, to aſſaſſinate their enemy.

The Bedoweens are all furniſhed with horſes, capable of undergoing the greateſt fatigue in their excurſions over the Deſerts, during which their food is very ſcanty, and water, always ſcarce, is ſometimes not to be found. Their dreſs is very light, conſiſting of nothing more than a looſe frock and a turban; their weapons are a long gun and a dagger.

The third claſs are the Fellahs, who are the farmers and huſbandmen of the country. They inhabit the villages, and cultivate the lands, all of which are the property of the Mamalukes, by whom theſe people are kept in the moſt abject ſlavery.

When a Fellah has ſucceeded in amaſſing a ſmall ſum, by dint of economy and hard labour, he dares not make uſe of it, and is afraid to let it appear by any improvement in his lands or way of living, as it would moſt undoubtedly expoſe him to the extortions and pillage of his proprietor, or endanger his life by the rapacity of his neighbours. Hence it follows, that, when this is the caſe, the money * is buried under ground, and the wretched Fellah, like the miſer of more civilized countries, has no other ſatisfaction but that of knowing where his riches are concealed. At his deceaſe, the ſecret commonly dies with him, and the money is loſt. Thus conſiderable ſums diſappear, and never again return into circulation.

The tyrannical proprietors of the lands and villages exact the greater part of the produce, and by repeated impoſitions, contributions, &c. often oblige the Fellahs to abandon their houſes, and take refuge among the inhabitants of the Deſert. Numerous villages, totally deſerted, are ſeen all over Egypt; ſad examples of theſe vexations.

The reſt of the villages are ſtriking pictures of the miſery of their inhabitants. The houſes are the moſt wretched mud hovels poſſible to be conceived, without windows, and with ſcarcely a door. Moſt of them are built on eminences, to ſecure them from the overflowing of the Nile; and many are encloſed by a mud wall, flanked with ſmall towers, to defend them from the predatory incurſions of the Bedoween Arabs. Theſe form citadels, into which they retire with their cattle and all their goods; and in them they are as ſecure from the enemy they dread, as in the moſt impregnable fortreſs.

Few of the villages are without a public ſchool, where the children are inſtructed in the Koran. This is the only book they have, and as the art of printing is ſcarcely known in the Turkiſh dominions, their copies are always manuſcripts.

The laſt are the Cophts, or Chriſtian inhabitants of Egypt, who are of the Greek communion. The Cophtic patriarch is the head of the church of

* The current coins in Egypt are thoſe of Turkey, and Spaniſh dollars, at the rate of one hundred and fifty parats to the dollar. The ignorance of the people in the Turkiſh dominions in general is ſo great, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty they can be prevailed on to receive in payment any European coin, either of gold or ſilver, except the Spaniſh dollar, and its ſubdiviſions; and theſe only when ſtamped with the two pillars.

Abyſſinia, whither he ſends a biſhop, as his deputy, to govern the clergy of that country.

Great numbers of the Cophts inhabit the towns, where, on account of their poſſeſſing ſuperior knowledge to any other claſs, though the ſphere of their acquirements is very confined, they are employed as agents by the chiefs and principal people of the country.

In Upper Egypt, where they are very numerous, they inhabit the villages, and cultivate the lands, in the ſame manner as the Fellahs in Lower Egypt.

Beſide theſe four claſſes, which conſtitute the chief population of the country, there are ſeveral others, as Turks, Greeks, Jews, &c. that are ſettled in the towns, and follow different employments.

The number of inhabitants of all deſcriptions, though no exact enumeration has ever been made, nor indeed is any thing like it practicable, is generally eſtimated at about three millions.

PREPARATION *of the* PHOSPHURET *of* LIME. *By* J. B. Van Mons.

PHOSPHURET of lime affords to the amateurs of amuſing chymiſtry a curious compound, on account of the property it has of diſengaging, when a few bits of it are thrown into water, a quantity of gaſeous bubbles, which, on reaching the ſurface of that liquid, inflame ſpontaneouſly with a beautiful white flame, and give riſe to ſucceſſive detonations, which may be compared to a running fire of muſketry. But the preparation of this phoſphuret is often unattended with ſucceſs on account of the air, which, by following the uſual proceſs, cannot be excluded from the veſſels, and which oxidates and even acidifies the phoſphorus; in which caſe, the combuſtible loſing its action on the water, no detonating gas is engendered; and the correction, by which the inconvenience of oxidation is avoided, by putting the phoſphorus at the bottom of the veſſel, and the lime at the top, does not give a homogeneous product, but a ſaturated phoſphuret, by the vaporization of the phoſphuret, which brings it to a ſtate improper for uniting itſelf with the lime. Theſe different obſtacles may be avoided by proceeding in the following manner:

Fill a ſmall glaſs matraſs, with a flat bottom and a long narrow neck, two-thirds, with one part of carbonated lime (white marble, waſhed chalk, or prepared oyſter-ſhells). Place the matraſs in a ſand bath, and apply a heat capable of expelling the carbonic acid from the lime. When you think that the decarbonization is near an end, introduce in portions a third part of phoſphorus, at very ſmall intervals, and conſtantly maintaining the matter at a dark red heat. The phoſphorus fuſed, and prevented from burning by a remainder of carbonic acid gas which is diſengaged from the lime, diffuſes itſelf throughout the whole maſs of the matter, contracts an union with the lime, loſes its volatility, and forms phoſphuret. After the whole phoſphorus is introduced, let the fire be ſuddenly ſlackened, and ſtop the matraſs with a ſtopper having a pneumatic valve to prevent acceſs of the air, and to ſuffer to eſcape the gas which the matter that remains ſome time puffed up continues to diſengage. When the matter is ſufficiently cooled, take it from the matraſs, and put it, taking care not to touch it with the fingers or other moiſt bodies, into heated glaſs flaſks which can be hermetically cloſed.

The phoſphuret of lime, when well prepared, is a compact maſs of a pale reddiſh brown colour inclining to chocolate. It inflames by the leaſt humidity, and emits in the air an odour of garlic mixed with that of phoſphorated hydrogen gas.

The HISTORY *of* KNOWLEDGE, LITERATURE, *and* TASTE, *in* Great Britain, *during the Reign of King* CHARLES II. *Concluded from Page* 24.

OXFORD, in the time of the civil war, ſeems to have been the only place in the kingdom where *muſical* ſounds were allowed to be heard: for that city during a conſiderable time being the royal reſidence, not only the houſehold muſicians, but many performers who had been driven from the cathedrals of the capital, as well as thoſe of other parts of the kingdom, flocked thither as to a place of ſafety and ſubſiſtence. However, after Charles I was obliged to quit this poſt, and had been totally defeated at Naſeby, they were neceſſarily diſperſed, and thoſe who were unable to find an aſylum in the houſe of ſome ſecret friend to royalty and to their art, were obliged to betake themſelves to new employments.

Ten years of gloomy ſilence elapſed before a ſtring was ſuffered to vibrate, or a pipe to breathe aloud, in the kingdom, as we hear of no muſic-meetings, clubs, or concerts, till 1656; when, by the induſtry of Antony Wood, whoſe paſſion for the art inclined him to regard every thing connected with it as worthy of a memorial, we have an accurate account of the ſtate of practical muſic in this univerſity and age.

The obligations of Engliſh hiſtorians and biographers to this diligent antiquary are ſuch, that he merits an honourable niche in every literary fabrication to which he has contributed materials.

Antony Wood, whoſe life was ſpent in the ſervice of the dead, and whoſe labours, ſince his deceaſe, have ſo much facilitated the inquiries of the living, was born at Oxford 1632. In his life, written by himſelf with the ſimplicity of ancient times, he tells us, 'that in 1651, he began to indulge his natural and inſatiable *genius* to muſic. He exerciſed his hand on the violin; and having a good ear to take any tune at firſt hearing, he could quickly draw it out from the violin, but not with the ſame ſtrings that others uſed. He wanted underſtanding, friends, and money, to pick him out a good maſter, otherwiſe he might have equalled a capital one on that inſtrument, and, in ſinging, vied with any perſon then in the univerſity.' However, he procured a maſter, Charles Griffiths, one of the muſicians belonging to Oxford, whom he then thought to be a moſt excellent artiſt, though, when he was himſelf improved, he found that he was not ſo:—but he obtained at laſt a proficiency in muſic, and frequented weekly meetings of muſicians, the merits of whom he details very elaborately. In another place he ſays, 'that heraldry, muſic, and painting, did ſo crowd upon him, that he could not avoid them; and by muſic, and rare books in the library, his life was a perfect *Elyſium*, having, beſides, a generoſity of mind, and a hatred of all that was ſervile, ſneaking, or advantageous for lucre ſake.' If this minute biographer is ſometimes wanting in taſte and ſelection, to give his records due importance, it muſt be aſcribed to his conſtant habit of making memorandums of every perſon, tranſaction, and circumſtance, within his knowledge, in the uncouth language of his early youth. This dialect alone renders his writings frequently ridiculous, though they contain ſuch information as cannot be obtained any where elſe. The few opportunities he had of knowing the gradual changes in our colloquial language by converſing with men of the world, and being debarred the peruſal of elegant books by his favourite courſe of reading, degrade him to a level with writers infinitely his inferiors both in uſe and entertainment. Wood was perhaps too much an enthuſiaſt in muſic to ſpeak of its

effects with critical and philoſophical preciſion: however, without his aſſiſtance, the ſtate of the art, as well as the anecdotes of the profeſſors, would have been difficult to find.

The nation, tired of the ſerioufneſs approaching to gloom, which marked the republic with Cromwell at its head, manifeſted their joy at the reſtoration of monarchy by every poſſible demonſtration—the viol and the ſong again were heard in their ſtreets, and the ſcared muſicians again appeared in their cathedrals. But many who had been degraded, and involved in the calamities of the civil war and the ſubverſion of the eſtabliſhed church, died during the conflict. Of the gentlemen of Charles the firſt's chapel, none appear to have claimed their former ſtation but Dr. Wilſon, Chriſtopher Gibbons, and Henry Lawes.

During the uſurpation of Cromwell, it was deemed eſſential to true religion that no organs ſhould be ſuffered to remain in churches, that cathedral ſervice ſhould be totally aboliſhed *, and all whoſe functions had been to aſſiſt in ſuch profane vanities ſhould betake themſelves to ſome employment leſs offenſive to the Lord. In conſequence of theſe tenets, the churches had been ſtripped of their organs, libraries and repoſitories ranſacked for muſical ſervice-books of every kind, which being all conſidered alike ſuperſtitious and ungodly, were committed to the flames, and the utmoſt efforts uſed for a total extirpation; —and indeed with ſuch ſucceſs, that when the heads of the church ſet about re-eſtabliſhing cathedral muſic, it was equally difficult to find inſtruments, books, performers, and ſingers, able to complete the duty. Organ-builders, organiſts, and choirmen, having been driven to ſeek new means of ſubſiſtence, the former became common carpenters and joiners, and thoſe of the latter who did not enter the king's army privately taught the lute, virginal, or ſuch miſerable pſalmody as was publicly allowed. A ſufficient number of workmen for the immediate ſupply of organs not being found in our own country, it was judged expedient to invite foreign builders of known abilities to ſettle among us; and the premiums offered on this occaſion brought over the two celebrated workmen Smith and Harris. Bernard Schmidt, as the Germans write his name, was accompanied by his two nephews as aſſiſtants. To diſtinguiſh him from theſe, as well as to expreſs the reverence due to his abilities, which placed him at the head of his profeſſion, he was called father Smith.

An organ is ſo operoſe, complicated, and comprehenſive a piece of mechaniſm, that to render it complete in tone, touch, variety, and power (excluſive of the external appearance) is, perhaps, one of the greateſt efforts of human ingenuity. Smith was ſo careful in the choice of his wood as never to uſe any that had the leaſt knot or flaw in it, and ſo tender of his reputation as never to waſte his time in attempting to mend a bad pipe: if it had any radical defect, he threw it away and made another. This accounts for the equality and ſweetneſs of his ſtops, as well as the ſoundneſs of his pipes to this day. Smith had not been many months here before Harris arrived from France, with his ſon Renatus Harris, who on the death of his father became a very formidable rival to Smith. The contention between theſe eminent artiſts, at the time of erecting the admirable organ which now ſtands in the Temple church, was carried on with ſuch violence as never happened before or ſince on a ſimilar occaſion. About the latter end of Charles the ſecond's reign, the maſter and benchers of the Temple, determining to have as complete an organ as poſſible in their church, received propoſals from both theſe eminent artiſts, backed by the

* There are many perſons who ſtill think it did not evince a *bad taſte* in muſic to wiſh the abolition of the cathedral ſervice.

recommendations of ſo equal a number of powerful friends and ſkilful organiſts, that they were unable to determine which to employ: they therefore told the candidates, that if each would erect an inſtrument in the different parts of the church, they would retain that which by the greateſt number of excellencies ſhould be allowed to merit the preference.—Smith and Harris agreeing to this propoſal, in eight months, each, with the utmoſt exertion of his abilities, had completed an inſtrument for the trial. Dr. Tudway, an eminent muſician, performed on Smith's organ; and, till the other was heard, every one believed that this muſt be choſen. Harris employed Lulli, organiſt to Catharine, to touch his organ, which brought it into favour; and thus they continued vying with each other for nearly a twelvemonth. At length, Harris challenged Smith to make additional reed-ſtops in a given time:—theſe were the vox humana, Cremorne, and ſome others. The ſtops, which were newly invented, or at leaſt new to Engliſh ears, afforded great delight; and the imitations were ſo exact on both ſides, that it was difficult to determine who had beſt ſucceeded. At laſt the deciſion was left to lord chief juſtice Jeffries (afterward king James' pliant chancellor) and he terminated the controverſy in favour of Father Smith; ſo that Harris' organ was taken away without loſs of reputation, having ſo long pleaſed and puzzled better judges than Jeffries.

The ſmall ſtock of muſic with which the king's chapel began becoming in a few years leſs delightful by frequent repetition, and Charles perceiving a genius for compoſition in ſome of the young people of the chapel, he encouraged them to cultivate it; and many of the firſt ſet of choriſters, even while children, compoſed ſervices which are ſtill uſed in our cathedrals. Dr. Tudway, in aſſigning reaſons for the change of ſtyle in the muſic of the chapel-royal, ſays, 'His majeſty, who was a briſk and airy prince, coming to the crown in the flower of his age, was ſoon tired with the grave and ſolemn way eſtabliſhed by Tallis, Bird, and others, and ordered the compoſers to add ſymphonies, accompanied by violins, cornets, and ſackbuts, with other inſtruments, to all their anthems and ritornels. The old maſters, Dr. Child, Dr. Gibbons, and Mr. Low, organiſts to his majeſty, hardly knew how to compoſe with theſe new fangled ways, but proceeded in their old manner; and therefore there are only ſome ſervices and full anthems to be found of theirs. In five years' time, ſome of the brighteſt children in the chapel, as Pelham, Humphrey, and John Blow, &c. began to be maſters of compoſition, ſo that every month they produced ſomething new; without which indeed they could not hope to pleaſe his majeſty.' As French muſic under this reign was much better known in England than Italian, there are in the melody of Humphrey, and that of Purcell, paſſages which remind us of Lulli, whom Charles pointed out to his muſicians as a model. Humphrey was ſent out by the king to Paris to ſtudy under him, and was the firſt of church compoſers who had the leaſt idea of muſical pathos.

Captain Henry Cook, maſter of the chapel, had been eſteemed the firſt muſician of his time till his ſcholar Humphrey came into notice, on whoſe celebrity Cook died of grief

Humphrey was appointed to fill his place, which he did not long live to enjoy. He died much regretted at the age of twenty-ſeven.

John Blow was a ſcholar of Cook. His compoſitions for the church have immortaliſed his name among his countrymen. Many of his productions are not inferior to thoſe of Handel, in the grand ſtyle of choral muſic; and though it has been objected to him, that he has frequently violated rule, and that there are crudities in his counterpoint, his uncommon harmonies are ſo well juſtified by effect,

his ſubjects of fugue are ſo bold and maſterly, and his pathetic expreſſion ſo ſtrikingly affecting, that the beſt critic in church muſic which England can boaſt * has left a printed teſtimony in his favour, pointing out 'Dr. Blow's *talent of new modulation* as his peculiar excellence.' Blow was maſter to our Engliſh Orpheus, Purcell; and moſt of his pupils were eminent in their art. He died in the ſixtieth year of his age; and though he did not arrive at great longevity, yet, by beginning his courſe and mounting to the ſummit of his profeſſion early, he enjoyed a proſperous and eventful life.

Michael Wiſe, another of the three eminent church compoſers that were foſtered in the chapel-royal immediately after the reſtoration, was a ſcholar of Cook at the time of Humphrey and Blow; and each of this triumvirate not only ſurpaſſed their maſter in genius and abilities, but all the muſicians of the ſeventeenth century, except Purcell. Theſe, however, prepared the way for his bold and original genius to expand; and ſeveral of his wonderful melodies and happy licenſes appear to have been firſt ſuggeſted by theſe fellow-ſtudents. Yet what they had ſlightly touched, Purcell treated with the force of a Michael Angelo, whoſe abilities rendered the difficult eaſy, and gave to the art, what would have been in leſs powerful hands diſtortion, effect and grace. Wiſe was a native of Saliſbury; in which cathedral he was organiſt, and afterward a gentleman of the chapel-royal. In 1686, he was preferred to the place of almoner, and maſter of the boys at St. Paul's. He is ſaid to have been in great favour with Charles, who aſſigned him, as king's organiſt for the time, the privilege of playing to his majeſty on the organ at whatever church he was preſent.

The firſt ſet of chapel-boys having matured into men ſuch eminent maſters as Humphrey, Wiſe, and Blow, excites a curioſity concerning their immediate ſucceſſors; and this ſecond claſs not only produced Dr. Tudway and Dr. Turner, who afterward arrived at diſtinguiſhed excellence, but Henry Purcell, who, during a ſhort life, and in an age almoſt barbarous for every ſpecies of muſic but that of the church, manifeſted more original genius than any muſician in ſimilar circumſtances in any part of Europe.

The fine arts depend ſo much on the encouragement of the great, that they have never flouriſhed in any kingdom where its moſt illuſtrious inhabitants were indifferent to their charms; and the periods of our own hiſtory in which muſic has been moſt favoured by royalty, are thoſe alone that entitle us to any kind of ſhare in the honour of its cultivation. Queen Eliſabeth was herſelf a performer, and prevented muſic from being driven out of our cathedrals by her injunctions. Charles I patroniſed the little good muſic that ſubſiſted during his turbulent and unhappy reign; and Charles II, by his ſmiles and attentions ſtimulated the natives of his land to make a conſiderable progreſs in the art, without the aid of Italy or Germany: indeed, the paſſion of this prince for every thing that was French changed the national taſte; but Lulli being in faſhion at Paris, we reaped ſome advantages from it.

Henry Purcell is as much the pride of the Engliſh in muſic, as Shakſpeare in the drama, or Newton in philoſophy. He was bred up in the king's chapel under Dr. Blow, and at eighteen was appointed *maeſtro di capello* of Weſtminſter abbey. The world is more partial to promiſing youth than to accompliſhed age; and at twenty-four he was advanced to one of the three places of organiſt at the royal chapel; where, as he was able to have his compoſitions better performed than any where elſe, his fame was ſoon extended to the remoteſt parts of

* The late Dr. Boyce.

the kingdom. From this time his anthems were eagerly procured, and heard with rapture wherever they could be performed. Nor was he ſuffered long to devote himſelf totally to the church; he was ſolicited to compoſe for the ſtage and the chamber, in both which undertakings he was ſo ſuperior to all his predeceſſors, that his compoſitions ſeem to ſpeak a new language: yet, however different from that to which the public had been long accuſtomed, it was univerſally underſtood; and his ſongs compriſed whatever the ear could wiſh or the heart could feel. The unlimited powers of his genius embraced every ſpecies of muſical excellence with equal felicity. In the church-offices—whether he adhered to the elaborate ſtyle of his great predeceſſors, or, following his own imagination, adopted the pathetic and expreſſive, of which he was himſelf a principal inventor, accompanying the vocal parts with inſtruments—he manifeſted equal abilities. In compoſitions for the theatre, though the effects of an orcheſtra were little known, yet, as he employed them—giving to the voice a melody more intereſting and impaſſioned than had been heard in this country, or perhaps in Italy itſelf—he ſoon became the darling of the nation: and in chamber muſic, whether ſonatas for inſtruments, ſongs, or catches, he ſo far ſurpaſſed whatever had been produced or imported before, that all other muſic ſeemed inſtantly to be conſigned to oblivion. Bigoted admirers of modern muſic may call Purcell's taſte barbarous; yet, in ſpite of ſuperior cultivation, in ſpite of all the viciſſitudes of faſhion—original genius, feeling, and paſſion, are, and ever will be, diſcoverable and eminent in his works. He poſſeſſed, like Shakſpeare and Guido, the inimitable of his art; and ſnatched the grace beyond it above all who have ever before or ſince been famous.

Walther, by not having aſſigned to Purcell a niche in his Muſical Dictionary, ſeems never to have heard of his exiſtence; but Purcell was ſo truly a *national* compoſer, that his name was not likely to be wafted to the continent; and the narrow limits of his fame may be aſcribed not only to the paucity of his compoſitions for inſtruments, without which muſical productions are an unintelligible language to foreigners, but to his vocal compoſitions being ſolely adapted to Engliſh words. We ſhould have known as little of Lulli as the French and Italians do of Purcell, if it had not been for the partiality which Charles acquired by his long reſidence on the continent. The firſt attempts at operas here, after the reſtoration, were either French, or on the model of thoſe in favour at Verſailles; and whoever is acquainted with the general melody of Lulli and Purcell muſt perceive a ſtrong reſemblance. Purcell, however, having infinitely more fancy than the frenchified Tuſcan, his productions afford far greater pleaſure, to judges of good muſic, than can be found in Cambert and Grabu, whom Charles patroniſed in preference to Purcell. Purcell has fortified, lengthened, and harmoniſed, the true accents of the Engliſh language—thoſe notes of paſſion which an inhabitant of our iſland would breathe in ſuch ſituations as his words deſcribe, he has enforced by the energy of modulation, which on the different occaſions is ſweet, bold, affecting, and ſublime.

Theſe remarks are addreſſed to none but Engliſhmen; for the expreſſion of words can only be felt by the natives of any country, who ſeldom extend their admiration of foreign *vocal* muſic further than its effect on the *ear*: nor has it any advantage over inſtrumental, excepting that of being executed by the human voice, like Solfeggi. If the Italians themſelves did not come over here to give us the true expreſſion of their ſongs, we ſhould never find it out by ſtudy or practice.

It has been unfortunate for our na-

tional taſte, that Gibbons, Humphrey, and Purcell, were not favoured with longevity; as a ſchool might then have been erected, which, with theſe maſters at the head of it, including Blow, would have enabled us to proceed without foreign aſſiſtance.

Purcell died at thirty-ſeven, in the year 1697. No other vocal muſic was celebrated for thirty years after his death; and it then gave way only to ſome favourite airs of Handel.

We cannot quit this branch of the arts without an honourable mention of Purcell's catches and glees; of which the humour, ingenuity, and melody, were ſo congenial to the national taſte, as to render them the ſole productions in this facetious ſtrain, which were in general uſe for nearly a century. And though the patronage and premiums beſtowed in later times upon this ſpecies of compoſition, as well as modern ſkill in performance, have given birth to many glees of a more exalted ſtrain, Purcell has never been equalled in the wit, contrivance, or effect of his catches.

A charter granted to the muſicians of the city of Weſtminſter by Charles 1, had lain dormant from his death till the reſtoration; but immediately after that event the perſons named in it who were ſtill living determined to reſcue muſic from the diſgrace into which it had fallen, and exert their authority for the intereſt of its profeſſors. The king's band, and other profeſſors, both natives and foreigners, eminent in that time, were enrolled in this charter as the king's muſicians; 'and all ſuch as are and ſhall be muſicians of his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, ſhall from henceforth for ever, by virtue of the ſaid grant, be a body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name.' &c. The other powers granted by this charter allowed the corporation from time to time to make bye-laws, and impoſe fines on ſuch as tranſgreſſed them; 'which fines they ſhall have for their own uſe.'—In purſuance of theſe powers, the corporation hired a room in Durham-yard, in the Strand, within the city of Weſtminſter. Their firſt meeting was in 1661, (Nicholas Lamine being marſhal) from which day they proceeded to make orders—ſummoning, fining, and proſecuting the firſt profeſſors 'who dared make any benefit or advantage of muſic, in England or Wales, without firſt taking out a freedom from their fraternity.' Among the inſtances of the exerciſe of their power, it was ordered that Lock, Gibbons,' and other celebrated maſters in their art, 'do come to Durham-yard, and bring each of them ten pounds, or ſhow cauſe to the contrary.' This ſeems to have been one of the moſt unmeaning and oppreſſive monopolies with which the Stuarts had long vexed the nation. Such a tyranny over the profeſſors of a liberal art, there is reaſon to fear, would have been abuſed in whatever hands it had been lodged. The college of phyſicians, which ſuperintends the diſpenſations of life and death, may have its uſe in preventing or detecting *quackery*; but that the miniſters of our innocent amuſements ſhould be ſubject to any other controul than that which the common law of the realm is empowered to exerciſe over men of all ranks and degrees in the ſtate, is a noxious delegation of power, far leſs likely to benefit the public, or accelerate the progreſs of the art, than to enable artiſts to torment and haraſs each other from motives of jealouſy and avarice. The minutes of this corporation are extant among the Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum; by which it appears that the meetings continued no longer than 1679; when the members finding themſelves involved in law-ſuits, and incapable of enforcing the power they aſſumed and the penalties threatened, it was deemed moſt adviſable to leave the artiſts and the art to the neglect or patronage of the public.

PIPPO AND MENICUCCIO: A TALE FROM THE ITALIAN.

PIPPO and Menicuccio were natives of the ſame village, near Salerno; they grew up and lived together, and, from their moſt tender years, contracted a friendſhip of the cloſeſt and moſt intimate kind. It ſeemed impoſſible for one to be without the other: they by turns ſought for each other; their occupations, their pleaſures were the ſame; their minds had but one will. Pippo, at the age of eleven years, found himſelf deprived of his parents; but having been recommended by his father to the father of Menicuccio, he received Pippo as a ward, and brought him up in his houſe as a ſon. The two youths lived together, with an increaſe of affection, till they attained the age of twenty, when an unexpected fortune came to Pippo, and ſeparated them.

He had an uncle, who having quitted his father's houſe when young, after ſeveral journeys and adventures, ſettled in Cadiz, in the houſe of a merchant, and by his merit had gained his friendſhip to that degree, that he obtained his only daughter in marriage. The old gentleman died, and his daughter did not ſurvive him long, leaving a ſon, who followed her ſoon to the grave. The uncle of Pippo, by theſe events, became maſter of conſiderable riches, and at his death, all the inheritance fell to Pippo, as the only heir to the deceaſed.

When the news came to Salerno, it filled both friends with equal joy; and Pippo being obliged to ſet out for Cadiz, his greateſt grief was that of leaving his dear friend. He earneſtly requeſted, and preſſed Menicuccio not to forget him; but to write to him often, and thereby give him the pleaſure of converſing, in a certain degree, with his friend, though at a diſtance: he promiſed that on his ſide he would not let a poſt depart without writing to Menicuccio; that he would always keep a moſt tender and affectionate remembrance of him; that when he ſhould have ſettled all his affairs, and gathered his inheritance, he would haſten back to Salerno to ſhare his fortunes with him.

For a while he kept his word. The letters he wrote were filled with expreſſions of kindneſs and regard: he was never ſo happy as when he received the anſwers of Menicuccio; on his firſt arrival at Cadiz, he even renounced in his favour the ſmall eſtate which he had at Salerno, and intended to give him ſubſequent greater proofs of his friendſhip and generoſity: but this ardour and active intereſt was not of long duration.

Before he could ſettle all his affairs, gather all the capitals belonging to his uncle, which were diſperſed in different parts of the world, and take poſſeſſion of all the inheritance, he was obliged to ſtop more than three years in Cadiz. After the end of the firſt year his former ardour began to abate: diſtance, occupations, and new objects, gradually diminiſhed the remembrance of his friend. During the ſecond year he wrote but ſeldom, and coldly. The third year he no longer anſwered his friend's letters, and broke off all correſpondence with him. The great riches he ſaw himſelf poſſeſſed of began to give riſe to high thoughts of pomp and magnificence; and the friendſhip of Menicuccio ſeemed no longer worthy of his condition. A childiſh intimacy, ſaid he, ſubſiſts as long as youth laſts, and the circumſtances which produced it continue: the firſt age is paſt; circumſtances are changed: it muſt now ceaſe.

The firſt time Menicuccio found no anſwer arrive, he ſuppoſed the letter had miſcarried, and wrote a ſecond; but ſilence continuing on the ſide of Pippo, he began mildly to complain to him for it in a third. Finding it ſtill continue, he with a friendly liberty, yet in gentle terms, ventured

to reproach him for his decreaſe of friendſhip. Pippo, already too much ſwelled with pride and haughtineſs, was offended at it:—Does this fellow now dare to come to inſolence and reproaches! Does it become him, indeed, to be ſo bold! Has he, truly, reaſon to complain of my unkindneſs, after my fooliſhly giving up to him much more than he could expect from his father! He may thank fortune that ſuch trifling objects no longer deſerve my attention; otherwiſe, I ſhould well know how to puniſh him for his preſumption. From that time the remembrance of Menicuccio was entirely cancelled from his mind: the future letters, which occaſionally came from him, were burnt, without being read: every recollection, every idea, though ſlight, relative to Menicuccio, and the intimacy they had lived in, was immediately baniſhed whenever it preſented itſelf, as mean and diſgraceful.

When he had finiſhed all his affairs, and collected all his riches, he pompouſly went to Naples. There he found, that a high ſounding title became neceſſary for his vanity: treaſures were laviſhed in the purchaſe of one; and behold Pippo transformed into the prince of Calandrone! Menicuccio ſoon heard of his arrival; and, not ſuſpecting ſuch a change in his mind, but attributing his ſilence to very different motives, being anxious to ſhow him that his affection was unaltered, and his gratitude in the higheſt degree perfect, he haſtened to Naples to embrace him. The prince of Calandrone did not condeſcend to receive him. It happened more than once, that his excellency, while proudly lolling in a magnificent coach, parading through the moſt populous ſtreets, ſaw Menicuccio confuſed among the crowd of pedeſtrians, and knew him, but turned aſide his looks with averſion, as from an object that turned his ſtomach. Full of himſelf and the grandeur of his treaſures, he began to laviſh them profuſely. Lightly they came, lightly they went. His palace was adorned with the moſt coſtly tapeſtry and furniture; its gates were thrown open to all paraſites, who did not fail to flock there in crowds. The number of ſervants exceeded that of a prince of the higheſt rank, and, though treated liberally, they took every opportunity of profiting amply by whatever might fall under their diſhoneſt hands. In dreſſes, equipages, and ornaments of the grandeſt ſtyle, the neweſt faſhions were immediately followed: and as whatever was produced by the ſtupid Italians, was deemed by him too mean and trifling; all was procured, at the higheſt prices, from Lyons, Paris, London, Bruſſels, Amſterdam, Hamburg, and even Copenhagen and Peterſburg. His entertainments were continual, and replete with the moſt delicate diſhes, which French cooks only could ſend up. Balls were frequent; and the exquiſite taſte diſplayed in the refreſhments was equalled only by their profuſion. His country-ſeats were the rendezvous of numerous gluttons, who went, ſtaid, and came away at their pleaſure. It is eaſy to imagine how faſt the crowd of flatterers and courtiers muſt have increaſed. The name of the prince of Calandrone re-echoed on all ſides: he alone was endowed with the rareſt talents and moſt ſhining abilities; he alone poſſeſſed the true art of *ſavoir vivre*; he was the unique model for noblemen of taſte to imitate. The vain prince exulted and triumphed at it, in copious draughts he ſwallowed praiſe and flattering applauſe; and, puffed with pride, was intoxicated with his imaginary happineſs.

But ſuch ſport was not of long duration. The enormous expences he had incurred in this imprudent extravagance, the great ſums he was cheated of by the unprincipled villains he truſted to, and the immenſe loſſes he ſuſtained at the gaming-table, brought him in a ſhort time to his ruin. Loaded with debts on all ſides, he found himſelf aſſailed by a hoſt of creditors, who all at once fell upon his palaces,

country ſeats, furniture and property of every deſcription, and ſtripped him of all in a moment. On the appearance of this devaſtating hurricane, the light troops of flatterers, paraſites, and their fellows, who were uſed to ſurround him with ſo much aſſiduity, diſappeared immediately. Reduced to ſolitude and mendicity, he ſtill conſoled himſelf in the hopes that he ſhould find aſſiſtance in the great number of friends which his paſt opulence had gained him. Vain and fooliſh illuſion! Some hardly ſhowed any recollection of him; others ſtudiouſly avoided him; ſome even were cruel enough to ſport with his diſtreſs: thoſe who ſhowed moſt moderation feigned to compaſſionate his misfortunes, proteſting, however, that they were extremely ſorry it was not in their power to be of any ſervice to him. What a terrible leſſon was this for him! How cruelly was he undeceived! Finding himſelf in a ſtate of extreme indigence, he knew no longer what to do. He then thought of Menicuccio; the kind, affectionate, and compaſſionate character, which he had always experienced in his friend, might give him hopes of a ſpeedy relief: but how could he dare think of preſenting himſelf before one whom he had ſo haughtily deſpiſed? Although neceſſity impelled him, ſhame checked him; and inſtead of going to Salerno, he reſolved to go to Rome, in order to ſeek there, where he hoped to be unknown, ſome means of ſubſiſtence.

Having come to that determination, he ſet out from Naples, and at night arrived at a farm-houſe, where he aſked for a night's lodging. The young woman who was ſitting at the door, to whom he addreſſed himſelf, received him kindly—You are welcome, ſaid ſhe to him. I expect my huſband every minute. He is very happy when he can be of ſervice, as far as is in his power, to ſuch travellers as occaſionally find it convenient to ſtop here: you may do ſo if you pleaſe. In the mean while, walk in and reſt yourſelf, while I put in order a few things which I have not yet finiſhed. The unfortunate prince went in, and was ſurpriſed at ſeeing a houſe, which in its ſimplicity had throughout it an air of comfort and plenty. While admiring it, and envying the lot of its happy inhabitants, the maſter approaches.—Heavens! What is it I ſee? cried he, Menicuccio! Ha! Where can I hide myſelf? Where can I ſink in the earth, and vaniſh from his ſight? A ſudden bluſh covered his face with a ſcarlet hue; a univerſal tremor ſhook his whole frame.

Menicuccio was driving full ſpeed home, in a one horſe chaiſe, but ſorrow was on his countenance. His wife haſtened to meet him—All my reſearches, ſaid he to her, ſighing, have been in vain: he is gone away in deſpair, and no one could give me any account of the road he took. Who can tell what is become of him, or what melancholy end awaits him! On ſaying theſe words, tears trickled down his cheeks, and his wife, affected at what ſhe heard, could not refrain her's. After which ſhe acquainted him with the arrival of a ſtranger, who was juſt come, wiſhed for a night's lodging, and was waiting in the hall. Heaven be praiſed, ſaid Menicuccio! At leaſt I ſhall have the pleaſure of doing good to ſomebody: this comfort was neceſſary to relieve me from the ſad thoughts of not having been able to be uſeful to my friend. Ah! had I but known his misfortune one day ſooner!..... At theſe words he haſtened to the hall.

Pippo, concealed in a corner, covering his face, which was all on fire, with his hands, and trembling from head to foot, did not dare to lift his eyes. Menicuccio, at ſeeing a man in ſuch a poſture, was at firſt ſtruck with aſtoniſhment: he then drew nigh, and examined him. Am I not miſtaken, ſaid he? And then again more cloſely examined him. It is certainly him; there is no doubt of it.... Heaven! My friend!—And taking him in his arms, covers him with careſſes and tears, without being able to ſpeak a word. Pippo, between

joy and ſhame, found himſelf in the utmoſt confuſion. Menicuccio riſing, and falling again upon him: I hold you then in my arms! It is you yourſelf at laſt! Ah, heaven, heaven would not ſuffer me to be unhappy; bleſſed be heaven! It was only yeſterday I heard of your misfortune. This morning I drove to town, to find you out: after a thouſand inquiries, I heard of your departure, but could not learn where you was gone; therefore I no longer hoped to find you: I was then reduced to the greateſt grief; but now I am the happieſt man alive. He then repeated his careſſes, and embraced him again.

Pippo, affected more than ever, was overcome with the greateſt embarraſſment, and ſtrove to ſpeak, but wanted words: his friend did not let him begin, but reaſſuming the diſcourſe.—You are no more a great lord, ſaid he, it is true; but you are ſtill great enough to conſole yourſelf. The property you entruſted to my care, was worth ten thouſand ducats; I have inherited about as much more from my father; with theſe two ſums I bought this eſtate. It was in a very bad condition when it came to my poſſeſſion: but with aſſiduity and diligence I have brought it to bring me in above a thouſand ducats a year. If it is ſtill better attended to, it may bring more. Now we will divide it between us, as belonging to us both, or we will adminiſter it together, if you ſhould prefer it. By this means, you will ſtill have enough to live upon.

At this inſtance of unexpected generoſity, Pippo could not reſiſt any longer; but, burſting out in a flood of tears, and tenderly embracing his friend:—Ah, what a friend; what an incomparable man did my ill-founded pride make me forſake, ſaid he. I feel all the value of your generoſity and your delicacy. What an immenſe difference there is between you and thoſe mean ſouls who, after having devoured my laſt penny, have forſaken me ſo cruelly! Do not believe, however, that notwithſtanding my misfortunes I will take advantage of your generoſity; I ſhould then be too unworthy of it. The property, you ſay, I only delivered to you in truſt, was given up to you by me as a free and perpetual gift; it is now yours, and I can no longer have any right to it. My misfortune, though great, has been deſerved by me: my forſaking you merited a greater one, and I muſt ſuffer it. Wherever my fate may guide me, I ſhall be contented with the pleaſure of having regained your friendſhip.

You have not regained it, ſince you never loſt it, replied Menicuccio; you diſdain it ſtill, if you think to quit me. Whatever might have been your intention at that time, the property muſt be yours now, and you will not wrong me ſo far as to refuſe my requeſt. Conſider the reſtitution as an act of juſtice, or of friendſhip, it matters not to me, but you muſt accept it. Pippo, ſhedding tears, and ſobbing more loudly than ever, replied—I neither ought, nor can do it: but I ſhall not be ſo ungrateful as again to quit a friend like you. I ſhall be with you for ever, and henceforward will make it my ſtudy and ſole pleaſure in ſharing your cares; it will be too great a happineſs for me, if I can, in ſome degree, make amends for the ſhameful injury I have done you. Generous ſoul! incomparable ſoul! ... Well then, replied Menicuccio, you ſhall ſtay; that is what I care for: whatever you ſee here you may enjoy as your own; this is what I require: by what title we ſhall explain another time. Then turning to his wife, who could not refrain from tears, at witneſſing ſo tender a ſcene.—Here is my friend, whom I preſent to you: except the happy day that joined me to you, this is the moſt fortunate I have known in all my life.

Pippo was a long time before he could recover from his amazement. What an incomparable ſoul! repeated he inceſſantly. What a difference from ſo many worthleſs minds, whoſe intereſted and pretended friendſhip had rendered me ſo proud!

On the MANNER *of* HUNTING *and* SPORTING *by the* Engliſh *in* Bengal.

[By Colonel G. Ironſide.]

FEW parties of pleaſure can be more agreeable than thoſe for hunting, formed by ladies and gentlemen in Bengal, particularly at ſome diſtance from the preſidency of Fort William, where the country is pleaſanter, and game of every kind in greater plenty. Any time between the beginning of November and end of February is taken for theſe excurſions; during which ſeaſon the climate is delightfully temperate, the air perfectly ſerene, and the ſky often without a cloud.

To tranſport the tents and other requiſites, for the accommodation of the company, to ſome verdant ſpot, near to a grove and rivulet, previouſly ſelected, elephants and camels are borrowed; ſmall country carts, oxen, and bearers hired, at no conſiderable expence, the price of all kinds of grain, and wages of courſe, being exceedingly reaſonable. Nor does the commanding officer of the troops within the diſtrict often refuſe a guard of ſepoys to protect the company from the danger of wild beaſts, (for ſuch generally reſort to the haunts of game) or the depredations of ſtill wilder banditti, now and then pervading the country.

The larger tents are pitched in a ſquare or circle, while thoſe for the guards and ſervants uſually occupy the outer ſpace. Every marquée for a lady is divided into two or three apartments, for her camp-bed, her cloſet, and her dreſſing-room; is carpeted or matted, and is covered with a ſpreading fly, for defence againſt rain, or excluſion of caſual heat, the air ventilating powerfully between the vacuity (about two feet) of the tent and its canopy in unremitted undulation. The doors or curtains of the marquée, wattled with a ſweet-ſcented graſs, are, if the weather chance to become ſultry, continually ſprinkled with water from the outſide; and a chintz wall, ſtained in handſomely-figured compartments, encompaſſes the whole.

For the ſupply of common food, if no village be very near, petty chandler ſhops enow are engaged by the family banyans (houſe ſtewards) to accompany them, glad to profit of ſuch an opportunity of gain. Liquors and every ſpecies of European articles are provided by the party themſelves.

Horſes are employed for the conveyance of the gentlemen, and palanquins for the ladies, with their female attendants; and, where the roads will admit of it, cloſe and open Engliſh carriages alſo.

Part of the morning ſports of the men, commencing at dawn of day, conſiſt in rouſing and chaſing the wild boar, the wolf, and antelope (or gazelle) the roebuck, the muſk, the red and other deer, hares, foxes, and jackalls: beſide the common red, the ſpotted and the ſmall mooſe, there are ten or twelve ſorts of hog or ſhort-briſtled deer. Boars are uſually found among the uncultivated tracts, or the more regular plantations of ſugar-canes, which give to their fleſh the fineſt flavour imaginable. Wolves and jackalls are ſeen prowling and lurking, at break of day, about the ſkirts of towns and villages, or retiring from thence to their dens within woods; or within pits, hollows, or ravines, on the downs. Hares ſhelter in the ſame ſituations as in England. The hog, roebuck, and muſk deer, conceal themſelves among the thickeſt heath and herbage, and the antelope and large deer rove on the plains. All theſe animals, however, reſort not rarely to the jungles (or very high coarſe and implicated graſs) with which the levels of Hindoſtan abound, either to graze, to browſe, or in purſuit of prey.

A country of Aſia abounding in ſuch variety of game, is, of courſe,

not deſtitute of wild beaſts; the principal of which are the tiger, leopard, panther, tiger cats, bear, wolf, jackall, fox, hyæna, and rhinoceros. The leopards are of three or four kinds.

Or the gentlemen divert themſelves with ſhooting the ſame animals; as alſo common partridge, rock partridge, hurrial or green pigeons, quail, plover, wild cocks and hens, curlews; black, white, and gray peacocks; ſtorikens, ſtorks of ſeveral kinds and colours, together with water hens, Braminy geeſe, cranes, wild geeſe and ducks, teal, widgeons, ſnipes, and other aquatic fowl, in infinite abundance; many of them of extraordinary ſhape, of glowing variegated plumage, and of unknown ſpecies; whoſe numbers almoſt cover the water while they ſwim, and, when alarmed, and ſluſhed from the lakes, like a cloud, abſolutely obſcure the light.

The foxes are ſmall, ſlenderly limbed, delicately furred with a ſoft brown hair, and by no means rank in ſmell; feeding principally upon grain, vegetables, and fruit. They are exceedingly fleet and flexible, though not ſtrong or perſevering. When running, they wind in ſucceſſive evolutions to eſcape their purſuers, and afford excellent ſport. Their holes are uſually excavated, not in woods, but on hillocks, upon a ſmooth green ſward or lawn, where, in a morning or evening, they are ſeen playing and friſking about with their young. They feed generally among the corn, and are oftenеſt found within fields of muſtard or linſeed, when it has ſprouted up high enough to conceal them.

A minor critic, on peruſal of Æſop's or rather Pilpay's fables, ridiculed the idea of foxes feeding upon grapes; but, had he conſulted any Aſiatic natural hiſtory, he would have learnt that they ſubſiſt upon grain, pulſe, and fruit, particularly grapes and pine-apples when within their range, much more than upon fleſh or fowl. Or, had he turned to the Bible, he would have there found the following paſſage in confirmation of it:—'Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that ſpoil the vines, for our vines have tender grapes.'—Canticles, ch. ii. ver. 15.

Jackalls are rather larger than Engliſh foxes; but of a brown colour, clumſier ſhape, and not ſo pointed about the noſe. In nature, they partake more of the wolf than of the dog or fox. Their real Aſiatic name is ſhugaul, perverted by Engliſh ſeamen trading to the Levant (where they are in plenty on the coaſts of Syria and Aſia minor) into jackalls.

Of the partridge there are ſeveral kinds, one with a white belly, and another ſomething like gouſe, only more motley feathered.

Plover too are various; and, when the weather becomes warm, ortolans traverſe the heaths and commons in immenſe flocks.

There are no pheaſants in the woods of Bengal or Bahar nearer than the confines of Aſſam, Chittagong, and the range of mountains ſeparating Hindoſtan from Tibet and Napaul. But there, particularly about the Morung and in Betiah, they are large and beautiful, more eſpecially the golden, the burniſhed, the ſpotted, and the azure, as well as the brown Argus pheaſant.

As for peacocks, they are every where in multitudes, and of two or three ſpecies. One tract in Oriſſa is denominated More-bunje, or the Peacock diſtrict.

Cranes are of three ſorts, and all of a cærulean gray: the very lofty one, with a crimſon head, called *ſarus*; the ſmalleſt, called *curcurrah*, (the *demoiſelle* of Linneus and Buffon) uncommonly beautiful and elegant, whoſe ſnow-white tuft, behind its ſcarlet glowing eyes, is the appropriate ornament for the turban of the emperor alone; and the middle-ſized one with a black head, the common grus. They return to the northern mountains about the autumnal equinox, after ceſſation of the periodical rains, with their young, in myriads of flights, frequent as the wood pigeon in North America; and ſometimes, when the

wind is very violent, flocks of them mount to a vaſt height in the air, and there wind about in regular circles, ſeemingly with much delight, and venting all the time a harſh diſcordant ſcream, heard at a conſiderable diſtance.

In the wilds of Hinduſtan certainly originated the common domeſtic fowl, for there they are diſcovered in almoſt every foreſt. They are all bantams, but without feathers on their legs; the cocks are in colour all alike, what ſportſmen call ginger red; they have a fine tufted cluſter of white downy feathers upon their rumps, are wonderfully ſtately in their gait, and fight like furies. The hens are invariably brown. It is extremely pleaſant, in travelling through the woods early in a morning, to hear them crowing, and to perceive the hens and chickens ſkulking and ſcudding between the buſhes. For food, they are neither ſo palatable nor tender as the tame fowl.

Florekins are among the *non deſcripta*, I believe, in ornithology. A drawing can alone exhibit an adequate repreſentation of this fine bird; it harbours in natural paſtures among the long graſs, on the extremity of lakes, and the borders of ſwampy grounds, lying between marſhy ſoils and the uplands. Hence its fleſh ſeems to partake, in colour and reliſh, of the nature and flavour of both the wild duck and the pheaſant; the colour of the fleſh on the breaſt and wing being brown, but on the legs perfectly white, and the whole of the moſt delicate, juicy, and ſavoury flavour conceivable.

There are only three claws to its feet; the roots of the feathers of the female are of a fine pink colour.

When the cock riſes up, ſome fine black velvet feathers, which commonly lie ſmooth upon his head, then ſtand up erect, and form a tuft upon his crown and his neck.

When ſet by dogs, it lies cloſe, and ſcarcely ever riſes till the fowler is ſo near as almoſt to tread upon it. The neſt of it is made among the graſs.

You read of them in deſcriptions of ancient knightly feſtivals of the Nevilles, Percys, Mortimers, Beauchamps, Montacutes, De Courceys, Mohuns, Courtenays, and Mowbrays, under the name, I believe, of *flanderkins*; but whether they were then native of England, I am uncertain.

The height of the cock florekin of Bengal, from the ground, when he ſtands, to the top of his back, is ſeventeen inches.

The height from the ground to the top of his head, when he holds it upright, is twenty-ſeven inches.

The length from the tip of his back to the end of his tail, is twenty-ſeven inches.

In no part of ſouthern Aſia did I ever hear of woodcocks; but among the breed of ſnipes there is one called the painted ſnipe, larger than ordinary, and which well compenſates for want of the former.

Fiſhing, both with lines and diverſity of nets, is the employment of other ſets of the party; or the hawking of herons, cranes, ſtorks, and hares, with the falcon; and of partridge and leſſer birds, with the ſparrow and ſmall hawks.

Ladies now and then attend the early field: if it be to view the courſing or hawking, they mount upon ſmall gentleſt (for they are all gentle) female elephants, ſurmounted with arched-canopied and curtained ſeats; otherwiſe they ride on horſeback; more frequently however in palanquins, under which, as well as under the elephants and horſes, the birds, (particularly the white ſtork or paddy bird) when pounced at by the hawks, and the little foxes, when hard preſſed by the dogs, often fly for ſhelter and protection. In general, however, the ladies do not riſe betimes, nor ſtir out till the hour of airing.

The weapons in uſe on theſe expeditions are, fowling-pieces, horſe piſtols, light lances or pikes, and heavy ſpears or javelins; and every

perſon has, beſides, a ſervant armed with a ſcymitar or ſabre, and a rifle with a bayonet, carrying a two-ounce ball, in the event of meeting with tigers, hyænas, bears, or wild buffaloes. Some of the ladies (like Thaleſtris or Hypolita, quite in the Diana ſtyle) carry light bows and quivers to amuſe themſelves with the leſſer game.

The dogs are, pointers, ſpaniels, Perſian and European greyhounds, and ſtrong ferocious lurchers. Near Calcutta a few gentlemen keep Engliſh hounds; but their ſcent quickly fades, and they ſoon degenerate.

But the livelieſt ſport is exhibited when all the horſemen, elephants, ſervants, guard, and hired villagers, are aſſembled and arranged in one even row, with ſmall white flags (as being ſeen furtheſt) hoiſted pretty high at certain diſtances, in order to prevent one part of the rank from advancing before the reſt. Proceeding in this manner, in a regular and progreſſive courſe, this line ſweeps the ſurface like a net, and impels before it all the game within its compaſs and extent. When the jungle and coppice chance to open upon a plain, it is a moſt exhilarating ſight to behold the quantity and variety of animals iſſuing at once from their coverts: ſome are driven out reluctantly, others force their way back into the brake. During this ſcene of development, rout, and diſperſion, prodigious havock is made by the fowlers, falconers, and huntſmen, while the country people and children, with ſticks and ſtaves, either catch or demoliſh the fawns, leverets, wild pigs, and other young animals, which have returned into the coppice.

Inſtances occaſionally occur, where the natives of the vicinage petition the gentlemen to deſtroy a tiger that has infeſted the diſtrict, to the annoyance and devaſtation of their flocks and ſhepherds, and perpetual alarm of the poor cottagers themſelves. Although an arduous and perilous adventure, and what the gentlemen all profeſs, in their cooler moments, to reprobate and decline, yet, when in the field, they generally comply with the ſolicitation, and undertake the exploit. Their inſtant animation, not unattended with emotions of benevolence and compaſſion, preſently ſuperſedes every dictate of prudence, and, ſpite of their predetermination, they proceed to the aſſault, the villagers all the while ſtanding aloof. If conducted deliberately, with circumſpection, and with the aid of the ſepoys, they ſoon accompliſh their purpoſe, and bring in the moſt dreadful and formidable of all tremendous beaſts, amid the homage and acclamations of the peaſantry. But ſhould they loſe their preſence of mind, prolong or precipitate the conflict, act with incaution, or attack the exaſperated infuriated ſavage with tumult and confuſion, the event is often fatal, by his ſeizing, lacerating, and cruſhing every creature within his reach; nor ceaſing to rend, tear, claw, and deſtroy, to the very moment of his deſtruction, or of his flight.

Sometimes do the natives entreat the gentlemen to rid them of wild buffaloes, (the largeſt of all known animals, the elephant excepted) that have laid waſte their cultivation; and at others, to clear their vaſt tanks, or ſmall neighbouring lakes, of alligators, which devour their fiſh, or do miſchief on ſhore. So much hazard is not incurred, however, by achievements of this ſort, as from the encounter of a tiger; for though the hides of thoſe creatures reſiſt a ball from a firelock at common muſket diſtance, they are by no means impenetrable to ſhot from a rifle, or other pieces with a chamber, or of a wider calibre.

A drum, with a banner diſplayed from the hall-tent, gives ſignals to the company for their meals.

Breakfaſt is a moſt delightful repaſt: the ſportſmen return keen, freſh, ruddy, and voracious; and the appearance of the ladies in ſimple looſe attire, the elegant diſhabille of cleareſt muſlin with plain floating ribbons, and

diſhevelled treſſes, captivate to faſcination. Nor is the palate leſs gratified: Engliſh, French, Italian, and Dutch viands, all combine to provoke it, by a profuſion of cold victuals, ſalted and dried meats and fiſh, hams, tongues, ſauſages, hung-beef, ſallads, chocolate, coffee, tea, freſh milk, preſerves, fruit, and eggs, rendered ſtill moſt grateful by the moſt ſprightly cheerfulneſs and Auroral gaiety.

After breakfaſt, conveyances of different ſorts are prepared for an airing, not merely for the ſake of airing only, but to view ſome natural or artificial curioſity or manufacture; ſome noted town, diſtinguiſhed moſque, celebrated pagoda, renowned dirgah, or venerable mauſoleum; ſome conſecrated grove, the ſequeſtered reſidence of fakeers, or ſome extenſive proſpect from the ſummit of rugged cliffs, impending over an expanſe of water, bordering perhaps a level lawn, whoſe verdure is vaulted only, not concealed, by a diffuſed aſſemblage of ſtately columniated palms of four different ſpecies, tufted and foliaged only, in graceful inclinations at their capitals, all equally ornamental, the date, the cocoat-nut, the beetle, and the palmyra.

Between the airing and an early dinner, the hours are irregularly diſpoſed, as chance may dictate, or caprice ſuggeſt. Some play at cricket and quoits, ſwim, jump, fence, run a match of horſes, or ſhoot at a mark; while others direct the mountaineers and woodmen (who rove about in bands for this expreſs purpoſe) where to inveigle, entangle, or kill beaſts, birds, fiſh, and ſnakes, for which they are furniſhed with variety of implements, ſuch as matchlocks, tigerbows, ſpears, darts in grooves, bails in tubs, pellet-bows, limed rods, ſtakes, and buſhes; faſcinating allurements, ſuch as painted, ſpotted, and foliaged ſcreens, bells, nets, and torches, bundles of twigs, ruſhes, and reeds, artificial ducks and decoy birds, with traps, gins, ſprings, ſnares, and other ſtratagems and inventions of wonderful enchantment, ingenuity, mechaniſm, and contrivance.

It is ſomewhat extraordinary, but nevertheleſs a fact, the influence of faſcination poſſeſſed by the tiger, and all of his (the feline) ſpecies, over many other creatures. 'Spied by deer particularly, they ſtop at once, as if ſtruck by a ſpell, while the tiger lies ſtill, his eyes fixed on them, and quietly awaiting their approach, which they ſeldom fail to make gradually within his ſpring; for the large royal tiger cannot run ſpeedily or far. The glow of their eyes is fierce and powerful. I myſelf once paſſed a royal tiger in the night near a wood, and could plainly perceive the ſcintillations from his eyes. He was deterred from approaching us by the light of flambeaux, and the noiſe of a ſmall drum which we carried, and was beat by a ſervant for the purpoſe of ſcaring him away.

Wherever tigers roam or couch, a number of birds continually collect or hover about them, ſcreaming and crying as if to create an alarm. But the peacock ſeems to be particularly allured by him; for the inſtant a flock of pea-fowl perceive him, they advance toward him directly, and begin ſtrutting round him with wings fluttering, quivering feathers, and briſtling and expanding tails. Of this enticement the fowlers alſo make their advantage; for, by painting a brown cloth ſcreen, about ſix feet ſquare, with black ſpots or ſtreaks, and advancing under its cover fronting the ſun, the birds either approach toward them, or ſuffer them to ſteal near enough to be ſure of their mark, by a hole left in the canvas for them to fire through.

Several other inſtances of the faſcination of animals I have myſelf been witneſs to in Bengal. Three or four times, where a line of troops were marching in a long uninterrupted ſeries, paſſed a herd of deer; I obſerved that when their attention

was taken off from grazing, by the humming murmuring noiſe proceeding from the troops in paſſing, they at firſt and for a while ſtood ſtaring and aghaſt, as if attracted by the ſucceſſive progreſſion of the files, all clothed in red. At length, however, the leading ſtag, '*vir gregis ipſe*,' ſtriking the ground, ſnorted, and immediately ruſhed forward acroſs the ranks, followed by the whole collection, to the utter diſmay and confuſion of the ſoldiery: thus running into the very danger one naturally ſuppoſes they muſt have at firſt been anxious to avoid. The men, who were appriſed by the ſound of their approach, ſtopped, and made way for them. Over the heads of the others, who were heedleſs and inattentive, they bounded with wonderful agility, and fled over the plain.

Driving one evening along the road in a phaeton, and pretty faſt, I perceived a young heifer running near the carriage, with her eyes intently fixed upon one of the hind wheels; by the whirling of which the animal ſeemed completely ſtruck and affected. Thus purſuing her object for about a quarter of a mile, ſhe, by a ſudden impulſe, rapidly darted forward toward the wheel, which then ſtriking her noſe, the attention of the creature became interrupted by the violence of the friction, and was, of courſe, withdrawn: ſhe then immediately ſtood ſtock ſtill, and preſently after turned about ſlowly and made off.

Beyond all other animals, however, ſerpents poſſeſs moſt eminently this occult power: frequently are they ſeen revolved on the branches of trees, or on the ground, meditating their prey, either birds, ſquirrels, rats, mice, bats, frogs, hares, or other animals.

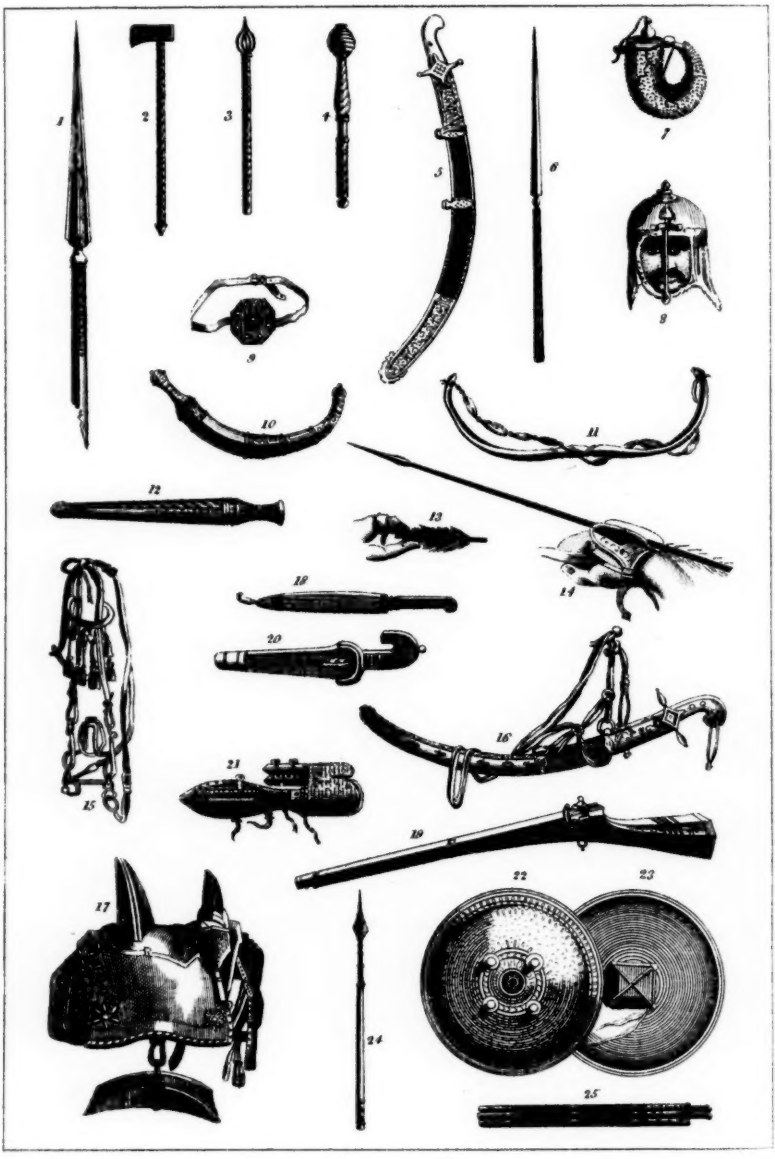
The ladies, as they are inclined, either read, walk, ſwing, exerciſe themſelves in archery, or at ſhuttle-cock in the groves; or they ſing and play in their tents. Others, while at work, are read to by their companions; of all amuſements, perhaps, the moſt delectable.

At the end of a convivial dinner, every ſoul, provided the weather prove ſultry, or they find themſelves fatigued, retires to repoſe.

On riſing from this ſieſta, (of all liſtleſs indulgences the moſt ſoothing, comfortable, and refreſhing, and certainly moſt wholeſome, all animals inclining to ſleep after nouriſhment) carriages are again in readineſs, or light boats where a ſtream or lake is near, to give the company the evening's reſpiration, (which the inhabitants of colder regions taſte only in poetical deſcription) breathing health as well as recreation.

The twilight being ſhort under the tropics, the day, of courſe, ſhuts in preſently after ſun-ſet, when cards and dice become part of the evening's entertainment. Cheſs, backgammon, whiſt, picquet, tredrille, quinze, and loo, are the favourite games. Theſe, with domeſtic ſports, antics, gambols, tricks, pranks, and frolics, where the humour prevails; together with the ſlights of jugglers, feats of tumblers, (in which performances the Hindus are expert adepts) and dances of the natives, wile away the time, and beguile it not unpleaſantly to the hour of ſupper, the principal meal; when a repaſt, enlivened by every elevation of ſpirit and kindly diſpoſition that can conduce to promote good humour and feſtive hilarity, terminates the day.

Theſe parties generally continue, with ſome variation in the amuſements, fifteen or twenty days; and the diſſolution of them is as generally lamented, with heart-felt regret, by the individuals who compoſe them.



Arms of the Mamluks.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMOUR OF THE MAMLUKS.*

Illuſtrated by an Engraving.

THE armour of the mamluks is coſtly, and compoſed of ſeveral pieces, a collection of which is repreſented on the oppoſite plate: figure 22 is a buckler of the hide of the rhinoceros, proof againſt the ſabre; this ſpecimen is of exquiſite workmanſhip, and, from the varniſh which covers the leather, and the gilding of the ornaments, appears to have been brought from India: the little pad on the reverſe ſide, figure 23, protects the hand from the rebound of a blow ſtruck on the upper.

Figure 21 is another defenſive arm, conſiſting of a braſſet, with its gantlet. The mamluks wear this only on their left arm, with which they hold the bridle; the hand which fights has only a glove of buff-ſkin. The manufacture of this arm is of the ancient damaſcene, the ornaments in relief are modern, in ſilver and of middling workmanſhip. The gantlet is of a double mail, of minute and endleſs workmanſhip, and the whole is mattreſſed in red ſatin.

Figure 25 is a quiver, containing three darts, which the mamluks are accuſtomed to lance before they take to the ſabre: they are very adroit at this ſort of exerciſe; and their ſervants, who run between the combatants when the dart does not take effect, and falls to the ground, are careful to pick it up, and reſtore it to their maſter: this arm has a point of forged ſteel, a ſhaft of wood, and ornaments in ſilver, in a tolerable taſte, and executed at Kaira: the body of the quiver is covered with velvet.

Figure 24 is a dart taken out of the quiver.

Figure 4 is a club or batan of command, of ſteel, damaſked in lamines, with good taſte, and precious workmanſhip; this badge of dignity may become an arm in the heat of battle, and may ſerve to break the bucklers, and diſpatch the wounded: the handle, which is hollow, conceals a ſteel javelin, of two pieces (figure 6); the lower part ſerving as a ſheath to the upper: the whole of this javelin is damaſked in ſilver, of very elaborate workmanſhip.

Figure 2 is an ax of ſteel damaſked in gold, with a pierced inſcription, indicating the place at which it was performed: the handle, in ſilver and copper, is of the manufacture of Kaira.

Figure 11 is a bow of whalebone, of exquiſite workmanſhip: from the quality of its ornaments, and its gilding, it appears to have been brought from India: its ſtring is a ſkain of untwiſted ſilk, which has more ſtrength than the largeſt and beſt ſpun gut.

Figure 13 or 14, are two utenſils which belong to the arm (figure 11) juſt deſcribed; the one is a groove into which the arrow is introduced, and is adapted to the wriſt that holds the bow, to direct the arrow at the moment of its departure.

Figure 13 is a morſel of ivory, which the drawer of the bow puts on his thumb, to enable him to draw with more force, and to protect him from being hurt by the vibration of the ſtring.

Figures 8, 15 and 17 are the helmet, ſaddle and bridle of a mamluk.

The modern Egyptians, though they have taſte among them, yet having but few workmen and no manufactures, admit from every country what is adapted to their uſe; and there have been found among the ſpoils of the mamluks Engliſh kettle-drums, French piſtols of the laſt century, ſabres of which the blades were from Damaſcus or Perſia, while the hilts were African, and coats of mail, arrows, and bows, which were either Indian or Chineſe.

Many of the mamluks are men of

* From M. Denon's Travels in Egypt. See our Magazine for December laſt, page 398.

great beauty, preſenting the aſpect of thoſe African heroes of which the Arabian hiſtory and romances give a conception the idea. Some idea of the condition of their lives, with reſpect to the diſpoſal of their perſons, will be formed from the hiſtory of one of this deſcription of people, whom Bonaparte has brought into France: he belonged to the chief Elbekri, one of the great lords of Kaira, a deſcendant of the Khalifs; he was one of his favourites; he was to marry his maſter's daughter, and he did the honours of the houſe, when, ſome days before Bonaparte left Kaira, the lord, giving the latter an entertainment, took it into his head, at the concluſion of it, to make the general, whom he had ſerved at table, a preſent of him.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TEMPLE AND VILLAGE OF LUXOR.

[From the SAME.]

IN viewing the temple of Luxor, one is at firſt ſurprized to ſee the central line of the edifice falſe in ſeveral places; but the cauſes of this effect may be eaſily diſcovered; the firſt is that, built at various epochs, like almoſt all the temples of Egypt, that part which is to the ſouth was the firſt raiſed, and that it was afterward enlarged by ſeveral additions; next, the quay was formed and faced to reſiſt the current, which runs againſt the bank; for the epaulement, built in brick, is poſterior to the facing of the quay; and, notwithſtanding theſe different precautions, the river ſtill menaces to alter its operations, and commence the deſtruction of the temple by the other ſide: the greater court and its galleries, ſubſequently conſtructed, have been placed in a different direction becauſe it was neceſſary to follow the elevated flat, and the calcareous rock, which alone could ſerve for the foundation of theſe heavy maſſes; it is poſſible alſo that theſe, and an avenue of columns by which they are followed, were formed only to harmonize and unite a ſtill more remote building with the ſanctuary: and what ſupports this opinion is, that the two extreme parts appear the more ancient, both from their ſtyle and from the colour of their ſtone hair; the third opinion, and, doubtleſsly, that which is the moſt hypothetical, is that the Egyptians, having appeared always ready to ſacrifice geometrical rectitude and ſymmetrical regularity, have in this inſtance renounced them for perſpective effects. Be that as it may, it is certain that the extent of theſe edifices do not, at firſt ſight, permit irregularities of their plan to be diſtinguiſhed, and that the falſehood of the central line has produced richer effects than thoſe that would have been afforded by a geometrical view. Regardleſs of little conſiderations, the Egyptians thought only of grand effects. An example of this may be cited in the door of the edifice in queſtion: architecture never produced a finer conception, compoſed of fewer lines, and diſplaying a grander effect; and yet the two obeliſks are not exactly of equal height; the two ſtatues are not in all reſpects correſpondent; the ſculptures which cover the moles are not ſymmetric; but all is too grand, too magnificent to allow of quarrelling with lines; the ſpectator is aſtoniſhed, and he admires. That which, upon reflection, ought to increaſe his aſtoniſhment is, that it was known how to add, in ſo auguſt a manner, embelliſhments to theſe edifices, when already become antique. On compariſon of the workmanſhip and ſtyle of the ſculpture, it is evident that the obeliſks and ſtatues were poſteriorly placed before the door, already anciently built; there is every probability that an avenue of ſphinxes reached from the temple of Karnac to this door; I have followed the avenue in this direction for more than half the ſpace which

there is between theſe two edifices, and which exceeds a mile in length. Conſtructions like theſe ſeem to be viſions, or tales of giants. A part of the extremity that is oppoſite to the extremity, and at which are the moles and obeliſks, ſtill ſerves for a moſka to the village of Luxor, and makes the fineſt moſka in all upper Egypt. The ſite on which there certainly ſtood a wing correſponding with that now uſed as a moſka is covered with houſes. Adjoining the moſka was a private ſanctuary, dedicated, according to all appearance, to ſome particular divinity; as, among us, we ſee the chapel of St. Thomas, in the church of St. John. Near the principal ſanctuary, a part of the building has ſerved for a Chriſtian church: nothing of this remains but arched niches, cut into the ancient fabric. Two paſſages, adjoining, ſeem to have been formed only as ſtair-caſes for aſcending to the tops, on which I imagine there were tents and canopies, in which it muſt have been agreeable to live, on account of the view and of the air: the preſent inhabitants ſtill feel this convenience, and have built their houſes on this lofty ſtation. It ſhould appear that the original entrance to the temple was at this extremity: the corridor which goes round and inſulates the ſanctuary, inſpires the myſterious and holy ſentiment of a tabernacle; its ornaments are very elaborate; it is the part moſt enriched by ſculpture, that in which the architecture is moſt rich in its detail: it is the ſmalleſt, the moſt magnificent, and the moſt characteriſtic piece of the whole; it is the holy of holies. The Egyptian artiſts were well acquainted with this part of their deſigns, this magic of the art, acting on the mind through the ſenſes, this increaſe of intereſt by the myſtery of a dull and almoſt extinguiſhed light, this, ſo to ſay, dramatical progreſſion, made to produce the profoundeſt ſenſations, thoſe moſt analagous to the religion and the government of the Egyptians, to ſecond, in a word, the empire of myſtery: and let no one dare to ſay that their's was the infancy of the art; it was the *plus ultra* of its ſtrength.

In every part of this edifice, which is the beſt preſerved of any in Egypt, and the moſt conſiderable of all Egypt, the hovels of a numerous population have been placed. Like the ſummer and winter habitations of Kamtſhatka, ſome are placed on the roofs, and ſome in the embrazures of the columns.

The landſcape preſented by this, the richeſt, moſt ſtriking, the beſt preſerved ruin that remains of the moſt remote hiſtorical ages, has an effect the moſt brilliant, and the moſt favourable to painting. The foreground is arid, of a mild yellow, from which the groups of figures detach themſelves in the moſt diſtinct manner; the golden colour of the noble architecture, its fine forms, its broad ſhadows, broken by the picturesque buildings of the Arabs, the beauty of the river, reflecting the azure of the fineſt of ſkies, and momentarily enlivened by the motion of veſſels at full ſail, winding among the ſandy or cultivated iſlands, beyond this a verdant and fruitful plain, ſcattered over with trees, and with the moſt ſublime edifices, the whole terminating in a horizon diverſified with mountains, the ſummits of which produce the fineſt lines.

What a mixture of meanneſs and magnificence is the entrance of the village of Luxor! what a ſcale of ages for Egypt! what grandeur and what ſimplicity in the piece! it appeared to me at once the moſt picturesque of pictures and a ſcene of contraſt the moſt deciſive on the hiſtory of years antique and modern; never have my imagination and my eyes been more ſenſibly ſtruck than by the ſight of this group. I returned again and again to muſe at this place, to enjoy the paſt and the preſent, to compare the fabrics, in order to enable myſelf to compare the people, and to ſtore up volumes of re-

collections and reflections: accoſting me once in this ſtate of thoughtfulneſs, the ſhech of the village aſked, whether it were the French or the Engliſh that had raiſed all theſe buildings; and this note ſhall finiſh my memoirs. The two obeliſks, of red granite, are ſtill ſeventy feet above the ground; and, to judge by the burying of the figures, thirty feet more muſt be ſunk: their preſervation is perfect; the hieroglyphics, deeply cut, and in relief at the bottom of the hollow, are of a free touch and high finiſh: what a temper for the tools of ſuch a ſculpture on ſuch a material! how much time employed in labour! what machines to draw theſe enormous maſſes out of the quarries, to tranſport them, to ſet them up! all this done, it would coſt millions to carry them to another country. The two coloſſuſes of the ſame granite are deſtroyed, but the parts preſerved declare that they were finiſhed in the moſt elaborate manner; it may be remarked that the practice of piercing the ears was known to the Egyptians; thoſe of theſe figures bear the proof. The two great moles which form the door are covered with ſculptures, repreſenting combats with chariots drawn up in lines, with two horſes, and one warrior, to each.

EXPERIMENTS ON GALVANISM.

PROFESORS Aldini has lately repeated his experiments on Galvaniſm at the Anatomical theatre, St. Thomas' hoſpital. The Galvanic troughs, conſiſting of 120 pairs of ſilver and zinc plates, of two inches ſquare, with the metallic communications, were under the direction of Mr. Pepys jun.

The firſt ſeries of experiments was on frogs. The head being ſevered, the ſciatic nerves and the whole of the muſcles of the thighs and legs were laid bare; a portion of the vertebræ was cut away between the two nerves, leaving a ſmall portion as a holding part.

Exp. 1. The prepared limbs being held by the portion of the vertebræ, the muſcular part of the thigh or knee was brought by the operator in contact with the nerves. Contractions inſtantly took place without any metallic communication.

Exp. 2. Two prepared frogs were laid on the ſurface of a dry earthen plate, the oppoſite knees and the vertebræ communicating; as ſoon as a metallic arc was made by a bow of wire, touching the nerve and muſcle of one of the frogs, violent contractions took place in both.

Exp. 3. Three prepared frogs were laid in the ſame order as in Exp. 2, only the parts of the animal were not in contact, except by a ſtreak of water drawn by the finger from one to the other acroſs the plate. As ſoon as a metallic communication was made between the nerve and muſcle of one, all the three were thrown into motion, and at the ſame inſtant. If glaſs bars or metallic ones with a ſmall portion of wax on one end are uſed, no contractions are excited.

Exp. 4. A prepared frog being held by the foot and a portion of the vertebræ, and the other foot being brought in contact with a ſilver waiter, ſuch violent contractions were excited as to cauſe the limb apparently to leap along the plate.

Exp. 5. The operator having hold of the feet of a prepared frog with one hand, and by wetted hands communicating with three perſons or more, the laſt perſon completed the circle by touching the vertebræ; in doing which contraction inſtantly took place.

Exp. 6. Two prepared frogs being laid in the order before mentioned on an earthen plate, a third was laid between them reverſed, the toes touching the vertebræ of the two. On a metallic communication being made, the two outward ones violently contracted, without any ſenſible effect on the middle one, though it ſerved as the conductor to one.

The ſecond ſeries was on a decapitated dog, in which the troughs were made by a flexible metallic conductor to communicate with the deſired part

Exp. 7. A wire of tin communicating with one end of the trough being introduced into the rectum of the animal, the head being placed againſt the ſevereſt trunk, the communication was made into the ear by a wetted wire, or flexible conductor, joining the oppoſite end of the troughs. The contractions were ſo violent as to throw the animal forward on the table.

Exp. 8. The communications were exactly as in the laſt experiment, but the head was ſeparated about ſix inches from the trunk, and only communicated by the moiſture on the table. On forming the circle, the contractions were nearly as before.

Exp. 9. The head being removed, the communication was made with the ſpinal marrow; upon which the intercoſtal muſcles were excited ſufficiently to aſpire, and inſpire the atmoſpheric air with ſuch force, as to blow out a lighted taper.

Exp. 10. Rabbits which had been decapitated exhibited ſeveral of the before-mentioned phenomena. Two trunks or two heads placed together experienced contractions on the communication being made.

Exp. 11. A portion of the diaphragm being laid on an earthen plate, was ſubject to contraction on the communication being made.

Exp. 12. The heart was not ſubject to contraction by the Galvanic ſhock; but was affected mechanically, as it uſually is by glaſs, reſin, or any inſulating pointed body.

Exp. 13. Galvanic attraction was made ſenſible by the operator holding a prepared frog by its feet, placing the other hand on the ſpinal marrow of the dog, and bringing the ſciatic nerves of the frog nearly in contact with the expoſed ribs of the dog: the nerves were inſtantly attracted, and contraction took place.

Exp. 14, The contraction of the pupil of the eye, by connecting the optic nerve with one end of the pile and touching the iris with the other conductor, was ſhown. This experiment was propoſed by Mr. Babington.

The ſurgeons and pupils of Guy's and St. Thomas' hoſpital very handſomely preſented the profeſſor with a gold medal *, as an acknowledgement of his attention and application in elucidating ſeveral of theſe compound experiments to their complete ſatisfaction.

The following account of ſome experiments on a human ſubject we gave in our laſt Magazine; but as ſome intereſting particulars are added, we think it neceſſary to reprint it.

'The body of Forſter, who was lately executed for murder, was conveyed to a houſe not far diſtant, where it was ſubjected to the Galvanic proceſs by profeſſor Aldini, under the inſpection of Mr. Keate, Mr. Carpue, and ſeveral other profeſſional gentlemen. M. Aldini ſhowed the eminent and ſuperior powers of galvaniſm to be far beyond any other ſtimulant in nature. On the firſt application of the proceſs to the face, the jaw of the deceaſed criminal began to quiver, the adjoining muſcles were horribly contorted, and one eye was actually opened. In the ſubſequent part of

* On one ſide are the arms of Guy's and St. Thomas' Hoſpital; on the other is the following inſcription, ſurrounded with raiſed oak leaves.

Johanni Aldino,
Præclaro Phyſico,
Digno Galvani Nepoti,
Recens Experimentis commonſtratis,
Profeſſores et Scholares
Noſocom. St. Thomæ et Guy.
Libenter perſolvunt.
MDCCCIII, Londini.

the proceſs, the right hand was raiſed and clenched, and the legs and thighs were ſet in motion. It appeared to the uninformed part of the by-ſtanders as if the wretched man was on the eve of being reſtored to life. This, however, was impoſſible, as ſeveral of his friends, who were under the ſcaffold, had violently pulled his legs, in order to put a more ſpeedy termination to his ſufferings. The experiment, in fact, was of a better uſe and tendency. Its object was to ſhow the excitability of the human frame, when this animal electricity is duly applied. In caſes of drowning or ſuffocation, it promiſes to be of the utmoſt uſe, by reviving the action of the lungs, and thereby rekindling the expiring ſpark of vitality. In caſes of apoplexy, or diſorders of the head, it offers alſo moſt encouraging proſpects for the benefit of mankind. The profeſſor, we underſtand, has made uſe of galvaniſm alſo in ſeveral caſes of infanity, and with complete ſucceſs. It is the opinion of the firſt medical men, that this diſcovery, if rightly managed and duly proſecuted, cannot fail to be of great, and perhaps, as yet, unforeſeen utility.'

To render the preceding account more intereſting, we ſhall relate the following, either new, or not commonly known, facts.

1. Taking the ceſſation of excitability to the Galvanic ſtimulus as the criterion of life, the heart is not the *ultimum* but the *primum moriens*; for, while the muſcles of the limbs were excited to ſtrong contractions for even ſeven hours' apparent death by ſuſpenſion of a hot-blooded animal, the heart was utterly incapable of being excited to action, either by applying the extremity of the metallic arc to the ſurface or to the interior of this organ.

2. The lungs were equally inexcitable as the heart.

3. Not only were the muſcles, but the ſkin and cellular membrane, excited to action by the Galvanic ſtimulus.

4. The contractions of the muſcles were excited by the metallic arc or wire applied to the nerves ſupplying ſuch muſcles; but the nerves themſelves were not affected, not even the largeſt nerve of the human body, the ſciatic nerve.

5. Motion or raiſing up of the arm was produced (as if by volition) by the Galvanic ſtimulus.

6. A milky or coagulated matter was formed by repeated contractions of the muſcle in contact with the copper wire, or wire of copper plated with ſilver: and the ſame appearance was ſeen when a plate of tin foil was interpoſed, for then this white matter was formed on this tin foil.

7. When the parts ceaſed to give out motion, or leſs motion, the motions were renewed with augmented force by wetting them with ſolution of ſal-ammoniac.

8. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to remark, that the Galvanic ſtimulus excited contractions in parts which gave out no action to ſulphuric acid, volatile alkali, and other ſtimuli.

Of the practical Uſes of Galvaniſm.

The uſes in common life of new facts are not always immediately apprehended; ſo that, although nothing very concluſive can be ſaid, the preſent facts may be hereafter of great utility. In the meanwhile we obſerve,

1. That Galvaniſm may be a moſt powerful aid in reſtoring the vital actions ſuſpended by ſubmerſion, by ſuſpenſion, &c. although it does not act upon the lungs and heart; but if, at the ſame time that it excites the muſcles in general, warm oxygen gas be applied to the lungs, and frictions and the hot bath be employed, much more may be effected than without Galvaniſm.

2. In many diſeaſes conſiſting in ceſſation of action, the parts may be excited to action by this new ſtimulus, *if it be duly applied*. For this purpoſe a machine is required which will of itſelf, without manual aſſiſtance, ap-

ply effectually the Galvanic fluid for any length of time. Such an inſtrument has been conſtructed by Mr. Cuthbertſon, and will no doubt hereafter be as commonly uſed as our preſent electrical machines.

3. In comparing electricity to Galvaniſm, it muſt be conſidered, that the former acts by its *intenſity*, and the latter by its *quantity*: that the former, ſo intenſe, and ſufficient if properly directed to knock a man down, ſhall yet not be in *quantity* enough to melt an iron wire or one of platina; but the latter ſhall melt theſe metals, yet ſcarcely produce a ſhock.

ANECDOTES *of the* LIVES, MANNERS, *and* ECONOMY *of the* ANIMAL CREATION. *Continued from Page* 29.

OWLS.

M. CRONSTEDT has recorded a very ſingular inſtance of the attachment of theſe birds to their young. This gentleman reſided ſeveral years on a farm in Sudermania, near a ſteep mountain, on the ſummit of which two eagle owls had their neſt. One day, in the month of July, one of the young, having quitted the neſt, was ſeized by ſome of his ſervants. This bird, after it was caught, was ſhut up in a large hen-coop, and the next morning M. Cronſtedt found a young partridge lying dead before the door of the coop. He immediately concluded that this proviſion had been brought thither by the old owls, which he ſuppoſed had been making ſearch in the night-time for their loſt young one, and had been led to the place of its confinement by its cry. This proved to have been exactly the caſe, by the ſame mark of attention being repeated every night for fourteen days. The game which the old ones carried to it conſiſted principally of young partridges, for the moſt part newly killed, but ſometimes a little ſpoiled. One time a moor-fowl was brought ſo freſh, that it was ſtill warm under the wings. A putrid lamb was alſo brought, probably what had been ſpoiled by laying a long time in the neſt of the old owls, and they brought it merely becauſe they had no better proviſion at the time.

M. Cronſtedt and his ſervant tried to watch ſeveral nights, in order that they might obſerve through a window when this ſupply was depoſited; but their plan did not ſucceed; and it would appear that theſe owls, which are very ſharp-ſighted, had diſcovered the moment when the window was not watched, as food was found to have been depoſited for the young before the coop that very night.

In the month of Auguſt this care ceaſed; but that period is exactly the time when all birds of prey abandon their young to their own exertions. From this inſtance it may be readily concluded, how much game muſt be deſtroyed by a pair of theſe owls, during the time that they rear their young. And as the eatable ſpecies of the foreſt repair chiefly in the evening to the fields, they are particularly expoſed to the acute ſight, ſmell, and claws of theſe birds of the night.

PARROTS.

A MALE and female of this ſpecies were lodged together in a large ſquare cage. The veſſel which held their food was placed at the bottom. The male moſt commonly ſat on the ſame perch with the female, and cloſe beſide her. Whenever one deſcended for food the other always followed, and when the wants of nature were ſatisfied, they haſtened together to the higheſt perch of the cage. They paſſed four years together in this ſtate of confinement, and from their mutual attentions and ſatisfaction, it was evident that a ſtrong affection for each other had been excited. At the end of this period the female fell into a ſtate of languor, which had every ſymptoms of old age; her legs ſwell-

ed, and knots appeared upon them, as if the diſeaſe were of the nature of the gout. It was no longer poſſible for her to deſcend and take her food as formerly; but the male, ever attentive and alert in whatever concerned her, went and brought it to her, carrying it in his bill and emptying it into hers. He continued to feed her in this manner, with the utmoſt vigilance, for the ſpace of four entire months. The infirmities of his mate, however, increaſed every day; at length ſhe became no longer able to ſit upon the perch; ſhe remained now crouched at the bottom, and from time to time made a few uſeleſs efforts to regain the lower perch: the male, who remained cloſe by her, ſeconded theſe her feeble efforts with all his power. Sometimes he ſeized with his bill the upper part of her wing, to try to draw her up to him; ſometimes he took her by the bill, and attempted to raiſe her up, reiterating his efforts for that purpoſe ſeveral times. His countenance, his geſtures, his continual ſolicitude; every thing, in ſhort, indicated in this intereſting bird an ardent deſire to aid the weakneſs of his companion, and to alleviate her ſufferings. But the ſcene became ſtill more intereſting when the female was on the point of expiring. The unfortunate male went round and round her without ceaſing; he redoubled his aſſiduities and his tender cares; he attempted to open her bill in order to give her ſome nouriſhment; his emotion became every inſtant redoubled; he went to her and returned with the moſt agitated air, and with the utmoſt inquietude: at intervals he uttered the moſt plaintive cries; at other times, with his eyes fixed upon the female, he preſerved the moſt ſorrowful ſilence. His faithful companion at length expired: he himſelf languiſhed from that time, and ſurvived her only a few months.

Willoughby tells us of a parrot, which, when a perſon ſaid to it, 'laugh, Poll, laugh,' laughed accordingly, and the inſtant after ſcreamed out, 'What a fool to make me 'laugh!' Another grew old with its maſter, and ſhared with him the infirmities of age. Being accuſtomed to hear ſcarcely any thing but the words, 'I am ſick;' when a perſon aſked it, 'How d'ye do, Poll? how d'ye do?' 'I am ſick,' it replied in a doleful tone, ſtretching itſelf over the fire, 'I am ſick.'

Mr. Locke, in his Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding, has related an anecdote concerning a parrot, of which, however incredible it may appear to ſome, he ſeems to have poſſeſſed ſo much evidence, as at leaſt to have believed it himſelf. The ſtory is this: During the government of prince Maurice in Brazil he had heard of an old parrot that was much celebrated for anſwering many of the common queſtions that were put to it, like a rational creature. It was at a great diſtance, but ſo much had been ſaid about it, that his curioſity was rouſed, and he directed it to be ſent for. When it was introduced into the room where the prince was ſitting, in company with ſeveral Dutchmen, it immediately exclaimed, in the Brazilian language, 'What a company of white men are here!' They aſked it, 'Who is that man,' pointing to the prince, the parrot anſwered, 'Some general or other.' When the attendants carried it up to him, he aſked it, through the medium of an interpreter, for he was ignorant of the language, 'From whence do you come?' the parrot anſwered, 'From Marinnan.' The prince aſked, 'To whom to you belong?' It anſwered, 'To a Portugueſe.' He aſked again, 'What do you do there?' It anſwered, 'I look after the chickens.' The prince, laughing, exclaimed, 'You look after chickens!' The parrot in anſwer ſaid, 'Yes, I; and I know well enough how to do it.'

This account came directly from the prince to the above author: he ſaid, that though the parrot ſpoke in a language he did not underſtand, yet he could not be deceived, for he had

in the room both a Dutchman who who ſpoke Brazilian, and a Brazilian who ſpoke Dutch: that he aſked them ſeparately and privately, and that both agreed very exactly in giving him the parrot's diſcourſe. If the ſtory is devoid of foundation, the prince muſt have been deceived, for there is not the leaſt doubt but he believed it.

COCK-FIGHTING.—AWFUL DEATH OF A COCK-FIGHTER.

WE cannot take leave of this animal without a few obſervations on the ſavage diverſion of cock-fighting, which even ſtill continues, to the diſgrace of a Chriſtian nation, to be encouraged, not by the loweſt and meaneſt merely, but even by ſome that are ſtationed in the higheſt ranks of ſociety. The Shrove-Tueſday maſſacre of throwing at theſe unfortunate animals is, it is true, almoſt diſcontinued; but the cock-pit yet remains a reproach and diſgrace to the characters of Engliſhmen. The refinements that have in this country taken place in the pitting of theſe courageous birds againſt each other would ſtrike almoſt the rudeſt of the ſavage tribes of mankind with horror. The Battle-royal and the Welch-main would ſcarcely be tolerated in any other country in the world. In the former an unlimited number of cocks is pitted, of which only the laſt ſurviving bird is accounted the victor. Thus, ſuppoſe there were at firſt ſixteen pair of cocks, of theſe ſixteen are killed; the remaining ſixteen are pitted a ſecond time; the conquerors of theſe are pitted a third time; the four conquerors a fourth time; and laſtly, the two conquerors of theſe the fifth time: ſo that (incredible barbarity!) thirty-one cocks muſt be inhumanly murdered for the ſport and paſtime of men who bear the ſacred name of Chriſtians!

Are theſe your ſovereign joys, creation's lords?
Is death a banquet for a godlike ſoul?

The tendency of this ſavage diverſion may be readily deduced from numerous inſtances of malignant paſſions created by its purſuit. We ſhall relate but one. Mr. Ardeſoif, of Tottenham, a young man of large fortune, was exceſſively fond of cock-fighting. He had a favourite cock that had won on many profitable matches; but for once loſing he was ſo enraged, that he had the bird tied to a ſpit and roaſted before a large fire. The ſcreams of the miſerable animal were ſo affecting, that ſome gentlemen who were preſent attempted to interfere; this enraged him further to ſuch a degree that he ſeized a poker, and with the moſt furious vehemence declared, he would kill the firſt man who interpoſed; but in the midſt of his aſſeverations he fell down ſenſeleſs on the ſpot, and, on taking him up, was found to be dead. Such we are aſſured were the circumſtances that attended the death of this great pillar of humanity!

The greateſt rivals the Engliſh have in the art of cock-fighting are the inhabitants of Sumatra, and ſome other parts of the eaſt. They, indeed, pay, perhaps a greater attention to the training and feeding of theſe birds than we ever did, even when that diverſion was at its height. They arm one of the legs only, not with a ſlender gaff as we do, but with a little implement in the form of a cimeter, with which the animals make moſt terrible deſtruction. The Sumatrians fight their cocks for vaſt ſums: a man has been known to ſtake his wife or his children; a ſon, his mother or ſiſters, on the iſſue of the battle. In diſputed points four arbitrators are appointed, and if they cannot agree there is no appeal but to the ſword. Some of them have a notion that their cocks are invulnerable: a father on his death-bed has, under this perſuaſion, been known to direct his ſon to lay his whole property on a certain bird, fully perſuaded of conſequent ſucceſs.

Ostriches.

During the time that Mr. Adanſon was at Podor, a French factory on the ſouth bank of the river Niger, he ſays, that two oſtriches, which had been about two years in the factory, afforded him a ſight of a very extraordinary nature. Theſe gigantic birds, though young, were nearly of the full-ſize. They were (he continues) ſo tame, that two little backs mounted both together on the back of the largeſt. No ſooner did he feel their weight than he began to run as faſt as poſſible, and carried them ſeveral times round the village; as it was impoſſible to ſtop him, otherwiſe than by obſtructing the paſſage. This ſight pleaſed me ſo much, that I wiſhed it to be repeated; and, to try their ſtrength, directed a full-grown negro to mount the ſmalleſt, and two others the largeſt. At firſt they went at a pretty high trot, but when they became heated a little, they expanded their wings, as though to catch the wind, that they moved with ſuch fleetneſs that they ſeemed not to touch the ground. Every one muſt, one time or other, have ſeen a partridge run, conſequently muſt know that there is no men whatever able to keep up with it; and it is eaſy to imagine, that if this bird had a longer ſtep, its ſpeed would be conſiderably augmented. The oſtrich moves like the partridge, with both theſe advantages; and I am ſatisfied that thoſe I am ſpeaking of would have diſtanced the fleeteſt race-horſes that were ever bred in England. It is true they would not hold out ſo long as a horſe, but without all doubt they would be able to perform the race in leſs time. I have frequently beholden this ſight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious ſtrength of an oſtrich; and of ſhowing what uſe it might be of, had we but the method of breaking and managing it as we do a horſe.

Affection in a Gooſe.

The following inſtance of warm affection in a gooſe, was communicated to the comte de Buffon, by a man both of veracity and information. The following are nearly his own words:—There were two ganders, a grey and white one (the latter named Jacquot) with three females. The two males were perpetually contending for the company of theſe three dames. When one or the other prevailed, it aſſumed the direction of them, and hindered the other from approaching. He who was the maſter during the night, would not yield in the morning, and the two gallants fought ſo furiouſly, that it was neceſſary to run and part them. It happened one day, that being drawn to the bottom of the garden by their cries, I found them with their necks entwined, ſtriking their wings with rapidity and aſtoniſhing force; the three females turned round, as wiſhing to ſeparate them, but without effect; at laſt the white gander was worſted, overthrown, and maltreated by the other. I parted them, happily for the white one, as he would otherwiſe have loſt his life. Then the grey gander began ſcreaming, and gabbling, and clapping his wings, and ran to join his miſtreſſes, giving each a noiſy ſalute, to which the three dames replied, ranging themſelves at the ſame time round him. Meanwhile poor Jacquot was in a pitiable condition, and, retiring, ſadly vented at a diſtance his doleful cries. It was ſeveral days before he recovered from his dejection, during which time I had ſometimes occaſion to paſs through the court where he ſtayed. I ſaw him always thruſt out from ſociety, and each time I paſſed he came gabbling to me. One day he approached ſo near me, and ſhewed ſo much friendſhip, that I could not help careſſing him, by ſtroking with my hand his back and neck, to which he ſeemed ſo ſenſible, as to follow me into the entrance of the court. Next day, as I again paſſed, he ran to me, and I gave him the ſame careſſes, with which alone he was not ſatisfied, but

ſeemed, by his geſtures, to deſire that I ſhould lead him to his mates. I accordingly did lead him to their quarter, and upon his arrival, he began his vociferations, and directly addreſſed the three dames, who failed not to anſwer him. Immediately the grey victor ſprung upon Jacquot. I left them for a moment; he was always the ſtronger; I took part with my Jacquot, who was under; I ſet him over his rival; he was thrown under; I ſet him up again. In this way they fought eleven minutes, and by the aſſiſtance which I gave, he obtained the advantage over the grey gander, and got poſſeſſion of the three dames. When my friend Jacquot ſaw himſelf maſter, he would not venture to leave his females, and therefore no longer came to me when I paſſed: he only gave me at a diſtance many tokens of friendſhip, ſhouting and clapping his wings, but would not quit his companions, leſt, perhaps, the other ſhould take poſſeſſion. Things went on in this way till the breeding ſeaſon, and he never gabbled to me but at a diſtance. When his females, however, began to ſit, he left them, and redoubled his friendſhip to me. One day, having followed me as far as the ice-houſe, at the top of the park, the place where I muſt neceſſarily part with him, in purſuing my way to a wood at half a league diſtance, I ſhut him in the park. He no ſooner ſaw himſelf ſeparated from me, than he vented ſtrange cries. However, I went on my road, and had advanced about a third of the way, when the noiſe of a heavy flight made me turn round my head: I ſaw my Jacquot four paces from me. He followed me all the way, partly on foot, partly on wing, getting before me, and ſtopping at the croſs paths to ſee what way I ſhould take. Our expedition laſted from ten o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and yet my companion followed me through all the windings of the wood, without ſeeming to be tired. After this he followed and attended me every where, ſo as to become troubleſome, I not being able to go to any place without his tracing my ſteps, ſo that one day he even came to find me in the church. Another time, as he was paſſing by the rector's window, he heard me talking in the room; and, as he found the door open, he entered, climbed up ſtairs, and marching in, gave a loud burſt of joy, to the no ſmall affright of the family.

I am ſorry, in relating ſuch pleaſing traits of my good and faithful friend Jacquot, when I reflect that it was myſelf that firſt diſſolved the ſweet friendſhip; but it was neceſſary that I ſhould ſeparate him by force. Poor Jacquot fancied himſelf as free in the beſt apartments as in his own, and after ſeveral accidents of that kind, he was ſhut up, and I ſaw him no more. His inquietude laſted above a year, and he died from vexation. He was become as dry as a bit of wood, as I am told, for I would not ſee him, and his death was concealed from me for more than two months after the event. Were I to recount all the friendly incidents between me and poor Jacquot, I ſhould not, in four days, have done writing. He died in the third year of the reign of friendſhip, aged ſeven years two months.

Burying Beetle.

The ſubjoined manners of the burying-beetle, is taken from M. Gleditch, a well known writer on natural hiſtory.

This gentleman had at different times obſerved, that moles which had been left upon the ground after they had been killed, very unaccountably diſappeared. He therefore was determined to aſcertain by experiment, if poſſible, what could be the cauſe of this ſingular occurrence.

On the 25th of May, he accordingly obtained a dead mole, which he placed on the moiſt ſoft earth of his garden, and in two days he found it ſunk to the depth of four fingers' breadth into the earth: it was in the ſame poſition in which he had placed

it, and its grave correſponded exactly with the length and breadth of its body. The day following this grave was half filled up: and he drew out the whole cautiouſly, which exhaled a horrible ſtench, and found, directly under it, little holes in which were four beetles of the preſent ſpecies. Diſcovering at this time nothing but theſe beetles, he put them into the hollow, and they quickly hid themſelves among the earth. He then replaced the mole as he found it, and having ſpread a little ſoft earth over it, left it without looking at it again for the ſpace of ſix days. On the 12th of June, he again took up the ſame carcaſe, which he found in the higheſt ſtate of corruption, ſwarming with ſmall, thick, whitiſh worms, that appeared to be the family of the beetles. Theſe circumſtances induced him to ſuppoſe that it was the beetles that had thus buried the mole, and that they had done this for the ſake of lodging in it their offſpring.

M. Gleditch then took a glaſs cucurbit, covered with a cloth, was placed on the open ground, and in the courſe of fifty days the four beetles interred the bodies of *four* frogs, *three* ſmall birds, *two* graſshoppers, and *one* mole, beſide the entrails of a fiſh, and two morſels of the lungs of an ox.

Of the mode in which they performed this very ſingular operation, the following is an account. A linnet that had been dead ſix hours was placed in the middle of the cucurbit; in a few moments the beetles quitted their holes and traverſed the body. After a few hours, one pair of the beetles only was ſeen about the bird, the largeſt of which was ſuſpected to be the male. They began their work in hollowing out the earth from under the bird. They arranged a cavity the ſize of the bird, by puſhing all around the body the earth which they removed. To ſucceed in theſe efforts, they leaned themſelves ſtrongly upon their collars, and, bending down their heads, forced out the earth around the bird like a kind of rampart. The work being finiſhed, and the bird having fallen into the hollow, they covered it, and thus cloſed the grave.

It appeared as if the bird moved alternately its head, its tail, its wings, or feet. Every time that any of theſe movements were obſerved, the efforts that the beetles made to draw the body into the grave, which was now nearly completed, might be remarked: in effecting this, they jointly drew it by its feathers below. This operation laſted full two hours, when the ſmalleſt or male beetle, drove away the female from the grave, and would not allow her to return, forcing her to enter the hole as often as ſhe attempted to come out of it.

This beetle continued the work alone for at leaſt five hours; and it was truly aſtoniſhing to obſerve the great quantity of earth that he removed in that time; but the ſurpriſe of Mr. Gleditch was much augmented when he ſaw the little animal, ſtiffening its collar, and exerting all its ſtrength, lift up the bird, make it change its place, turn, and in ſome meaſure arrange it in the grave that it had prepared; which was ſo ſpacious, and ſo far cleared, that he could perceive exactly under the bird all the movements and all the actions of the beetle.

From time to time the beetle, coming out of its hole, mounted upon the bird, and appeared to tread it down; then returning to the charge, it drew the bird more and more into the earth till it was ſunk to a conſiderable depth. The beetle, in conſequence of this uninterrupted labour, appeared to be tired; leaning its head upon the earth, it continued in that poſition near an hour, without motion; and it then retired completely under ground.

Early in the morning the body was drawn entirely under ground, to the depth of two fingers' breadth, in the ſame poſition that it had when laid on the earth; ſo that this little corpſe ſeemed as if it were laid out on a bier,

with a ſmall mount or rampart all round, for the purpoſe of covering it. In the evening the bird was ſunk about half a finger's breadth deeper into the earth; and the operation was continued for near two days more, when the work obtained its final completion.

A ſingle beetle was put into the glaſs cucurbit with the body of a mole, and covered, as before, with a fine linen cloth. About ſeven o'clock in the morning, the beetle had drawn the head of the mole below; and in puſhing the earth backward, had formed a pretty high rampart around it. The interment was completed in this inſtance by four o'clock in the afternoon, a ſpace of time ſo ſhort, that one could ſcarcely have imagined poſſible by ſo ſmall a creature, without any aſſiſtance, conſidering that the body of the mole muſt have exceeded it in bulk and weight at leaſt thirty times.

While engaged in theſe experiments, a friend who wiſhed to dry a toad in the ſhade, fixed it to a ſtick which he ſtuck into the ground. When it began to putrefy, the beetles, allured by the ſmell, having looſened the end of the ſtick that was fixed in the earth, brought it to the ground, and they then interred both the toad and the ſtick together.

Intereſting EXTRACTS *from Mrs.* GUTHRIE'S TOUR *through the* TAURIDA, *or* CRIMEA, *the ancient Kingdom of Boſphorus. In Letters to her Huſband. Continued from Page* 16.

MISTRESS MARKET.

AS I am ſure that a miſtreſs market muſt be a curious ſubject to the poliſhed nations of Europe, I ſhall give a ſpecimen of the manner in which it is carried on in the very words of Mr. Keelman, the German merchant; which will finiſh my notes taken in the intereſting Theodocia.

The fair Circaſſians, (ſays Mr. Keelman) of whom three were offered me for ſale in 1768, were brought from their own chamber into mine (as we all lodged in the ſame inn) one after another, by the Armenian merchant who had to diſpoſe of them. The firſt was very well dreſſed, and had her face covered in the Oriental ſtyle. She kiſſed my hand by order of her maſter, and then walked backward and forward in the room, to ſhow her fine ſhape, her pretty ſmall foot, and her elegant carriage; ſhe next lifted up her veil, and abſolutely ſurpriſed me by her extreme beauty. Her hair was fair, with fine large blue eyes; her noſe a little aquiline, with pouting red lips; her features were regular, her complexion fair and delicate, and her cheeks, covered with a fine natural vermilion, of which ſhe took care to convince me by rubbing them hard with a cloth. Her neck, I thought a little too long, but to make amends, the fineſt boſom and teeth in the world ſet off the other charms of this beautiful ſlave, for whom the Armenian aſked 4000 Turkiſh piaſtres, but permitted me to feel her pulſe, to convince myſelf that ſhe was in perfect health, after which ſhe was ordered away, when the merchant aſſured me ſhe was a pure virgin of eighteen years of age.

He next offered him two others, older and leſs handſome, at 3000 piaſtres for the two; but theſe I ſhall not follow Mr. Keelman in deſcribing, as I am pretty ſure that you would not have been a purchaſer any more than the honeſt German; who however ſeems to have ſet a proper value on the youth and beauty of the firſt; although her neck was a little too long for his taſte.

I was more ſurpriſed, probably, than I ought to have been (as common uſage renders every thing familiar) at the perfect indifference with

which the inhabitants of Caffa behold this traffic in beauty which had ſhocked me ſo much, and at their aſſuring me, when I ſeemed affected at the practice, that it was the only method parents had of bettering the ſtate of their handſome daughters, *deſtined at all events to the haram*; for that the rich Aſiatic gentleman, who pays 4000 piaſtres for a beautiful miſtreſs, treats and prizes her as an earthly houri, in perfect conviction, that his ſucceſs with the houries of Paradiſe entirely depends on his behaviour to the ſiſterhood on earth, who will bear teſtimony againſt him in caſe of ill uſage: in ſhort, that, by being diſpoſed of to rich muſſelmen, they were ſure to live in affluence and eaſe the reſt of their days, and in a ſtate by no means degrading in Mahometan countries, where their prophet has permitted the ſeraglio. But that, on the contrary, if they fall into the hands of their own feudal lords, the barbarous inhabitants of their own native mountains, which it is very difficult for beauty to eſcape, their lot was comparatively wretched, as thoſe rude chieftains have very little of either reſpect or generoſity toward the fair ſex. Such is the opinion of the Crim Tartars on this curious ſubject; who, being Mahometans, have haramſ themſelves, and treat their women as reſpectfully as any nations in Aſia.

CURIOUS SPECIES OF VOLCANO.

IN February 1794, the inhabitants of Phanagoria, and of the European ſide of the Cimmerian Boſphorus, were ſurpriſed and alarmed by a volcano of a new ſpecies, which burſt ſuddenly from a hill called Kaukou Oba, ſituate to the north of the gulf of Taman, of which I ſend you a coloured drawing, as well as of the iſland at large.

The exploſion was attended by a noiſe like thunder, a thick ſmoke and *gerbe* of fire, that laſted about half an hour; not unlike the artificial firework of that name ſo often exhibited at the public rejoicings in Ruſſia, but upon a much larger and grander ſcale. The ſmoke, however, and boiling up of matter, with occaſional exploſions, continued till the next day; when, inſtead of *lava*, the ordinary erupted matter of all other mountains, a vaſt ſtream of *ſalt mud* burſt forth, and ran down the ſide of the hill to the plain below, in ſix diſtinct channels, from three or five yards deep, making in all about a hundred thouſand cubic fathoms. By the month of July all theſe ſix ſtreams were dry at the ſurface, which was uneven and cracked like a parched clay ſoil in ſummer; and in July, when Dr. Pallas viſited it, the crater was ſhut up with dried mud, inſomuch that it could be walked over without danger, although a frightful boiling, ſtill heard in the bowels of the hill, ſhowed that all was not ſo quiet within as without.

The mud thrown out by this and all the other hot gulphs, which are numerous in the iſland, is a looſe homogeneous argilla, or clay, of a cindery blue colour, mixed with ſhining particles of mica, or marine glaſs, and fragments of marly, ſandy, and calcareous ſchiſtus, or ſlate, in a ſmall proportion, which ſeem to have been torn from ſtrata above the focus of the eruption in its paſſage upward; while ſome brilliant cryſtallized pyrites ſticking in the ſlate ſhow that the heat applied to the ſtrata which contained them was not very intenſe; and, in fact, the erupted matter was merely warm, inſtead of boiling hot, as might have been expected from the phenomena; ſo that the flame which appeared at firſt was properly only produced by the ignition of ſome inflammable air, or gas, contained in quantity in the ſalt mud, and which ſeems to have occaſioned the eruption.

Every circumſtance and appearance in this ſingular ſpecies of volcano conſpires to prove, that the centre of action was below the ſeas; and the doctor hazards the following conjecture on this ſubject.

The numerous ſprings of naphtha, or petrolium, in this iſland, and on

the peninſula of Kerch, make it probable that a ſtratum of coal lying far below the ſurface of the earth has been for ſome ages on fire, and, very poſſibly, occaſions the vapour which ſo often covers Taman in calm weather.

When, therefore, the ſea (ſays Pallas) finds an entrance, from any cauſe, into theſe burning cavities, it is natural to ſuppoſe that it will be converted into vapour, which with the ignited inflammable gas, muſt burſt through the upper ſtrata to find vent in the open air. The opening once made, the elaſtic gas contained in the mud (which the doctor thinks is probably only a mixture of coal aſhes, bituminous ſlate, and ſea water) muſt make it froth up and run over; while the upper ſtrata, ſhattered with the firſt exploſion, muſt fall down into the boiling cauldron to augment the quantity of erupted matter, till the accidental cauſe ceaſes that produced the whole phenomenon.

Tartar Palace.

I shall begin with one of thoſe fairy palaces which aroſe, as if by magic, in the moſt romantic ſpots of the Taurida, by the ſecret arrangement of Potemkin, to ſurpriſe and charm Catherine II when ſhe viſited theſe new acquiſitions to her empire; and in this the prince only followed the ancient example of the Ruſſian courtiers, long famous for ſimilar acts of gallantry to their female ſovereigns; as, for example, at Moſcow, when the empreſs Eliſabeth found the whole furniture, &c. decorations of her palace changed during the long church-ſervice of an Eaſter Sunday, and the whole corps diplomatique were running about in amazement and confuſion, to find the room wherein they were accuſtomed to pay their compliments on her majeſty's return from the chapel; while the maſter of the ceremonies took care to keep out of the way, on purpoſe to increaſe the buſtle.

The ſame wooden palace being burnt down while Eliſabeth ſtayed at Moſcow, the whole was rebuilt, magnificently gilded and painted, hung with tapeſtry, furniſhed, &c. in ſix weeks, and on a much larger ſcale than before; as complete wooden houſes were purchaſed, at any price, in every part of Moſcow, and inſtantly tranſported by thouſands of men and horſes to be incorporated in the magic edifice (at leaſt, ſuch it would have been thought any where elſe than in Ruſſia); while all kinds of ornamental furniture were brought by poſt from Peterſburgh, Riga, Archangel, &c. to fit up the haſty new palace with much more magnificence than the old.

Such are the anecdotes related by ſome of the old courtiers of Eliſabeth who yet ſurvive; with a third of the ſame kind, when a bridge of boats, called Sampſon, was thrown acroſs a branch of the Neva, near Peterſburgh, in one night, while the ſame empreſs was on a viſit at Pergula, the country houſe of count Shuralow; a fortunate piece of gallantry for the preſent generation, as the bridge has been erected every ſummer ſince, to the great convenience of the new capital.

But to return to the fairy palace where I am now writing, and which, as I told you before, was one of thoſe ſecretly erected in this peninſula by prince Potemkin, to ſurpriſe his imperial miſtreſs, in the ancient ſtyle of Ruſſian gallantry. Catherine, on arriving hither, with a part of her court, and ſome of the foreign miniſters, was not a little aſtoniſhed to find a large and elegant imperial manſion ready to receive her, in ſo romantic and charming a ſpot; while the light irregular form, moſt artificially given it to imitate the Tartar ſtyle, added much to the novelty of the ſcene.

Marriages and Funerals.

The oriental jealouſy which has turned the front of the Tauric houſes to the court yard, inſtead of the ſtreet,

and obliged the ladies to admire cattle inſtead of men, from their muſlin windows, has done ſtill more than all that in this country; as it has likewiſe covered with a veil the face of the fair, and indeed almoſt every thing concerning them: ſo that all is myſtery here that relates to the ſex, ſhut up in a modern gaeneceou or harem, only acceſſible to their own lords and maſters, who are literally ſo in Mahometan ſtates, though we right Chriſtian wives only call you ſo to laugh at your lordſhips. Marriages, we are told, are made in Heaven, and lucky it is they are ſo, for an inhabitant of the Taurida, never ſees his bride till the nuptial torch is lighted up, ſo that if it were not for the friendly miniſtry of a grave matron, or go-between (the pronuba of the ancients) who has the privilege of taking a peep at the bride, a man might marry the grandmother inſtead of the daughter. When a lover has acquired in this manner, intimation of a marriageable girl through the means of the privileged matron, he waits on the father (for the mother is as inviſible as the daughter) and bargains for his wife in the manner of the ancients before the introduction of dowries, by offering a valuable conſideration which is here commonly a cow, and a greater or leſs number of ſheep, according to the rank of the parties: the iman, or prieſt, then marries the loving couple without further ceremony, and the huſband carries home his beauty on the faith and taſte of the Tauric Pronuba.

The new married man entertains his companions and friends with pipes, coffee, and ſherbet, on the joyful occaſion: but he takes care to do it *al freſco*, before the forbidden door of the houſe that contains his jealous care.

If the living move along the ſtreets of this peninſula with Aſiatic ſtatelineſs and ſolemnity, the dead, on the contrary, are carried to the grave, at ſuch a pace as would beat your London penny poſt. This aſſertion is by no means jocular: for we actually ſaw the other rate, as obliged us ſtrangers who wiſhed to ſee the ceremony, to take to our heels in a moſt indecent manner, to keep up with theſe Scythian pall-bearers. But how were we aſtoniſhed to find, that it was the neareſt relations of the deceaſed who were thus hurrying him to his long home, as if in fear of his recovery. This extraordinary diſpatch, with which Mahometans are buried within twelve hours of their death, by expreſs order of the prophet may have taken origin from the heat of the climate where he preached and legiſlated for his diſciples; and I think that the lotions, envelopes, and perfumes, which he commanded on theſe occaſions, ſeem to confirm the conjecture.

The coffin was covered with a plain ſtuff, and only ornamented, if it merited the name, with a bit of black ſilk, embroidered with holy paſſages from the Koran, thrown over one end of it; this, we were aſſured, was a morſel of a conſecrated veil from Mecca, of great value and eſtimation in the eyes of true believers.

This funeral was neither accompanied by flambeaux, tapers, incenſe, nor church chanting; nor was a wet eye to be ſeen, or a groan to be heard; nay even a mourning dreſs, the outward mark of grief with us, was completely wanting here: poſſibly from an idea of the happineſs of the deceaſed in his new ſociety of houries promiſed by Mahomet. We likewiſe obſerved, that no prayers were ſaid during the interment: but afterward an iman ſat down on his hams by the ſide of the grave, and ſeemed to be offering up oriſons for the departed Muſſelman; a very proper time in my opinion: as the body being then covered with earth, neither the prieſt nor the company run any riſk from putrid exhalations ariſing from the corpſe in ſuch a climate.

An ACCOUNT *of the* TRIAL *of Colonel* DESPARD, *and* twelve others, *for* HIGH TREASON, *before a Special Commiſſion, at the* New Court Houſe, Newington, Surry.

ON Monday, February 7, 1803, the court met purſuant to adjournment, (ſee our Magazine for January, page 74) and proceeded to try Edward Marcus Deſpard.

The following perſons were then ſworn as jurors:—Grant Allen, eſq. Streatham; William Dent, eſq. Batterſea; William Daviſon, eſq. Clapham; Gabriel Copland, eſq. Clapham; Mr. W. Cookſon, Southwark; Mr. John Farmer, Southwark; Mr. John Collinſon, Gravel-lane, Chriſtchurch; Mr. James Webber, Surry-road, Chriſtchurch; Mr. Gilbert Handiſide, Green-walk, Chriſtchurch; Mr. John Haymer, Bankſide; Mr. Peter Dobree, Clapham; Mr. John Field, George-ſtreet, Lambeth-marſh.

Mr. ABBOT opened the pleadings.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL then roſe, and after a very able and impartial addreſs to the jury, proceeded to the calling of witneſſes.

The firſt witneſs called on the part of the proſecution was

Mr. JOHN STAFFORD. He ſaid he was clerk to the magiſtrates of Union Hall; that in conſequence of an order received from them, and a warrant ſigned by Carpenter Smith, eſq. and another magiſtrate, he went with a number of police-officers, on the evening of Tueſday, the 16th of November, to a public houſe called the Oakly Arms, in Oakly ſtreet, Lambeth. They went up ſtairs, and entered a room in which were about thirty perſons, among whom was colonel Deſpard, and moſt of the other priſoners named in the indictment. They appeared to be all, except colonel Deſpard, of the lower orders of people, and very meanly dreſſed. None of them were regimentals; but one or two had red jackets on. The conſtables who went along with them, placed themſelves in ſuch a ſituation as to prevent any of the people from getting away. One of the patrole came and told the witneſs that there was a man who refuſed to be ſearched: upon which Rivett, the Bow-ſtreet officer, came up and ſaid, 'that is colonel Deſpard.' There was no other perſon having the appearance of a gentleman, at the time, but him. Colonel Deſpard deſired to know by what authority the officers came there? The witneſs told him, he came under the authority of a warrant, ſigned by two magiſtrates; he inſiſted on ſeeing it, but the witneſs would only ſhow him the ſignatures. The priſoner was then ſearched, and appeared very indignant that that ſhould be done. Nothing was found upon him. He had in his hand a green ſilk umbrella, with a crooked top, like a walking ſtick, and nobody elſe had an umbrella there but himſelf. Three printed papers were found, one upon the floor, and others in poſſeſſion of perſons in the room. The thirty perſons were all taken into cuſtody, and ſent off under proper guards, in coaches provided for the purpoſe. The witneſs continued at the houſe till all the people were ſent off to a place of ſafety. While he was below in the tap-room, a man came in dreſſed like a bricklayer, whoſe name he has ſince underſtood to be Thomas Windſor: this perſon called for beer and tobacco. The witneſs had ſome converſation with him, in conſequence of which he deſired him to attend next day at Union Hall. He attended accordingly, and produced another paper, on which he wrote his name. When Windſor was examined, he ſaid he knew colonel Deſpard, Wratten, John Frances, and Wood; together with Emblin and Smith. The time the priſoner and the others were ſeized was the evening of that day when the parliament met; but his majeſty did not come down to the houſe that day.

The printed papers found in the room were then produced by the witneſs and read. They were as follow:—

'Conſtitution! The independance of Great Britain and Ireland—an equalization of civil, political, and religious rights—an ample proviſion for the heroes who ſhall fall in the conteſt—a liberal reward for diſtinguiſhed merit. Theſe are the objects for which we contend; and to obtain theſe objects, we ſwear to be united in the awful preſence of Almighty God.

FORM OF THE OATH.—'I, A. B. do voluntarily declare, that I will endeavour, to the utmoſt of my power, to obtain the objects of this union, namely, to recover thoſe rights which the Supreme Being, in his infinite bounty has given to all men: that neither hopes, fears, re-

wards nor puniſhments, ſhall ever induce me to give any information, directly, or indirectly, concerning the buſineſs, or of any member of this, or any ſimilar ſociety. So help me God!'

CHARLES BACON and JOHN RIVETT, Bow-ſtreet officers, JOHN MAY and SAMUEL TAUNTON, police conſtables, corroborated the firſt evidence.

THOMAS WINDSOR was then called. He ſaid he was a private in the guards, and belonged to the grenadier company of the firſt battalion. In the month of March laſt, he had been with his regiment at Chatham, and on his return from that place, he received ſome printed papers from John Frances, which he afterward ſhowed to Mr. Bonus, an army agent, and who belenged to the Tranſport-office, and told him how he got poſſeſſion of them; he left one of them with him, who at the time gave him advice as to what he was to do. When Frances gave this paper to the witneſs, he told him the object of thoſe concerned with him, was to unite in overturning the preſent tyrannical ſyſtem of government, to unite in different companies, and get arms. Frances applied alſo to Thomas Blades, a ſoldier belonging to the ſame company with the witneſs, to unite in the ſame plan. Shortly after this, the witneſs attended a meeting, which was held at a public houſe in St. Giles', where he was ſworn in by Frances, who gave him a printed card containing the form of the oath he was to take. This was the ſame card he gave to Mr. Bonus. The manner of his taking the oath was, reading it over ſecretly to himſelf, and then kiſſing the card. This he did by the direction of Frances. When the perſon about to be ſworn could not read, the man, bringing him forward, read the oath to him, and then he kiſſed the card. About a week after this tranſaction, Frances gave the witneſs ſome more cards, in order that he might diſtribute them, as he conſidered him a perſon capable of taking the command of a company. After this the witneſs was preſent at ſeveral meetings, which were attended by from ſixteen to twenty-five perſons, principally conſiſting of labouring Iriſhmen of the loweſt claſs. At one of theſe meetings there was a perſon named Macnamara, commonly called Mr. Mac, who propoſed to the company that they ſhould change houſes, as often as it was poſſible, in order to avoid detection. This was accordingly done, and other houſes were reſorted to. The witneſs attended ſome meetings at the Bleeding Hart, in Charles-ſtreet, Hatton garden, and Frances was there. Broughton accompanied the witneſs to one of theſe meetings. The object of the members was to unite, to raiſe ſubſcriptions to pay delegates to go into the country, and to defray the expence of printing their affidavits; and their principal purpoſe was to overturn the preſent ſyſtem of government, and to deſtroy the royal family. Thoſe purpoſes were frequently mentioned in the meetings. The perſons belonging to theſe ſocieties were to be divided into companies; each company conſiſted of ten men, to which was added an eleventh man, who took the command of a company: the perſon who did ſo, was generally the man who ſwore them in, and after he took the command, he was called the captain of the company of ten. The ſociety was divided into ſeveral diviſions. There was a diviſion in the Borough, one at Mary-le-bone, another at Spitalfields, and one from Blackwall, and upward, toward the city. The next order was, that the oldeſt captain of five companies took the command of theſe fifty men, and was called the colonel of that ſub-diviſion. Frances and Macnamara told the witneſs that he ſhould be colonel of the Borough diviſion. Theſe two perſons called themſelves colonels under the head colonel, or commander in chief. The Spread Eagle, in Mill-lane, was one of the houſes at which meetings uſed to take place. The perſons who generally reſorted there, were diſcharged men from the navy, and others, who had been uſed to the great gun exerciſe. Wrattan, who called himſelf a colonel, generally held his diviſions at a houſe called the Hoop and Ram. The witneſs knew the Oakly Arms public-houſe in Lambeth, where he attended ſome meetings, particularly one on Lord-mayor's day: there were about thirty men preſent. Broughton ſaid at that time that he received about fifteen ſhillings and ſixpence to pay for ſending delegates into the country, and to pay for the printing of oaths. Before this time the witneſs had been at a meeting in Windmill-ſtreet, where there were about ſixteen perſons preſent. Encouragements were given to get as many recruits as poſſible, and cards were produced for the purpoſe, which were to be diſtributed through the country. The witneſs paid one ſhilling for his affidavit at the time he was ſworn. The witneſs then ſpoke of ſome other meeting, at which nothing material occurred. But he recollected, one Sunday evening, about three

weeks before Lord-mayor's day, he went in conſequence of an order to that purpoſe, to attend a meeting at the Bell public-houſe, on Tower-hill; but the landlord could not admit them, becauſe the evening church ſervice was going on at that time. They then proceeded to a ſutling-houſe in the Tower, with their number diminiſhed from twenty-five to about ſixteen. They ſat drinking in the kitchen of the houſe, and were laying plans, by which ſome were to go down to Woolwich, to the Warren, and try to get people there to unite with them. On Friday, the 12th of November, the witneſs was doing ſome bricklayer's work at a houſe near Weſt-ſquare, when Broughton came to him, and ſaid, 'I will introduce you to good company; come to me to the Flying Horſe at Newington.' The witneſs at firſt objected, by ſaying he could not neglect his buſineſs, he having a wife and family to ſupport. The other replied, 'd—n it, you muſt—I neglect mine.' The witneſs at laſt complied, and when he went to the houſe he was conducted by Broughton into a parlour; he there for the firſt time ſaw the priſoner at the bar, who called himſelf colonel Deſpard. At the ſame time, Broughton told him who he was. The witneſs then ſaid, he made his obedience to the colonel, and took a ſeat. There were alſo preſent, a Mr. Emblin, Samuel Smith, and Arthur Graham, who held a converſation with the priſoner. Emblin was recommending it to the priſoner to have a regular organization in London. The priſoner replied, 'No; a regular organization in London would be dangerous, becauſe the place is ſo much under the eye of government.' The colonel then ſaid that a regular organization in the country was neceſſary, and he believed it was general. The people, he ſaid, were every where ripe, and were anxious for the moment of the attack; 'and (added he) I believe this to be the moment, particularly in Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and every great town throughout the kingdom. I have walked twenty miles to-day, and wherever I have been the people are ripe.' Colonel Deſpard then ſaid, that the attack was to be made on the day when his majeſty ſhould go to the parliament houſe, and that his majeſty muſt be put to death. He obſerved, at the ſame time—'I have weighed the matter well, and my heart is callous.' After the deſtruction of the king, the mail coaches were to be ſtopped, as a ſignal to the people in the country, that the revolt had taken place in town. When this converſation was over, he turned to the witneſs, and ſaid, 'Windſor, Wood has mentioned you to me, I ſhall be glad if you will meet me next Monday at half paſt eleven, on Tower-hill, and bring with you four or five intelligent men, in order that we may conſult about the beſt manner of taking the Tower and ſecuring the arms.' The witneſs ſaid he would; and purſuant to his promiſe, he met the priſoner on Monday, the 15th of November, at the Tiger public-houſe on Tower-hill. The witneſs had two or three ſoldiers along with him, one of whom was named Winterbottom. The colonel took this witneſs aſide, and aſked, 'are theſe people belonging to us?' On being anſwered that they were, he deſired they might go along with him: but the witneſs obſerved there was only one he could depend on, and that was Winterbottom. He then deſired the witneſs to take one direction, while himſelf would take another, and meet him oppoſite Whitechapel church. The witneſs did ſo.

Colonel Deſpard then deſired him to go into a public houſe, while he went after a man named Lynch, who had been lately diſcharged. In about half an hour he returned with a man in coloured clothes, named Heron, who was a diſcharged ſoldier. He then beckoned to the witneſs; they walked out together, accompanied by Winterbottom and Heron. The colonel then ſaid, 'We have been deceived as to the number of arms in the Bank: there are only 600 ſtand there, and they have taken the hammers out to render them uſeleſs, as they muſt have been apprized of our intention. They went back again to the public houſe, and had ſome porter and bread and cheeſe. There were at the ſame time two ſoldiers ſitting beſide each other in a box. Colonel Deſpard aſked witneſs if he knew them: he anſwered, No. 'I believe,' ſaid the colonel, 'they belong to us' (meaning our ſociety.) He then ſpoke the following words privately to the witneſs, 'Windſor, the king muſt be put to death the day he goes to the houſe; and then the people will be at liberty.' He ſaid he would himſelf make the attack upon his majeſty if he could get no aſſiſtance on that (meaning the Middleſex) ſide of the water; and that he would make the attack with what forces he had. The 24th of November was underſtood to be the day on which the king was to go to the houſe. He then aſked the witneſs if he would meet him the next

night, with ſeven, eight, or nine intelligent men, to conſult upon the beſt method of attacking the Tower, and ſecuring the arms. The witneſs told him to come forward himſelf to the different meetings. About two o'clock that day they parted. On the ſame day the witneſs ſaw Wratten and Wood. The latter ſaid, that when the king was going to the houſe, he would poſt himſelf as ſentry over the great gun in the park; that he would load it, and fire at his majeſty's coach as he paſſed thro' the park. Wood might, in the courſe of his duty, be ſometimes placed as a ſentry over that gun. The witneſs then mentioned his having gone to the Oakley Arms, about nine o'clock on the night of the 16th, when all the people there were taken into cuſtody. He ſaw Mr. Stafford, told him who he was, gave him his addreſs, and ſaid he knew ſeveral circumſtances relative to that night's buſineſs: and the next day, by appointment, he went to Union Hall.

Croſs examined by Mr. ſerjeant Beſt. —He ſaid he been a ſoldier eleven years; his age was now twenty-five. He became a member of thoſe meetings in the month of May or June laſt. Being aſked if he had not brought men into thoſe meetings, and ſwore them in, he ſaid he had introduced two men, named Miham and Marrey, who told him they had been already united in Ireland, He was often in the habit of bringing men to the meetings. He had told Mr. Bonus, that he was acting as a ſpy on the meetings, and he wiſhed, for his own ſafety, to make them believe he was bringing men to them.

Mr. BONUS, the army agent, confirmed that part of Windſor's evidence which related to himſelf.

WM. CAMPELL remembered to have ſeen Deſpard at the public-houſe, called the Coach and Horſes.

THO. BLAIZE ſworn. Q. What are you? A. A private in the 2d battalion of foot guards. The witneſs was aſked, did he remember a meeting at Windmill-ſtreet, Haymarket? He anſwered, that he did; and being then aſked what he recollected of the buſineſs that was tranſacted there, he told the following ſtory: I remember being at a meeting there, when there were a good number of people, near twenty. Mr. Macnamara (one of the priſoners) ſaid, he came from the executive power, and exhorted the ſociety ſtrictly to unite together, and arm themſelves as well as they could, that they might be able to make head againſt the government; he ſaid, that the executive government had appointed John Frances (one of the priſoners) colonel of the firſt regiment of national guards. He then called upon Frances to point out three colonels and one artillery officer, and charged him, at the ſame time, to do it with the utmoſt impartiality: Frances then pointed out him (the witneſs) as a proper man for a colonel. John Frances ſtill kept the paper. Q. Pray did you get your colonel's commiſſion? A. No; Mr. Macnamara ſaid, that iſſuing commiſſions then, would be ſigning our death warrants; but that we might depend upon it, that the evening before the grand attack ſhould be made, we ſhould have our commiſſions ſigned. Q. When did you ſee Frances after this? A. The next day, on the 6th of September, at the Bleeding Hart, Hatton Garden. Q. What paſſed on that occaſion? A. There was a meeting; and ſome of us wiſhed to know from the executive, when the attack was to take place. Pendrill anſwered, that if it was not for four or five cowards, it would have taken place before that day. As for himſelf, he could bring one thouſand men into the field when he pleaſed; and if any man ſhowed ſymptoms of cowardice, he would blow out his brains: if any body dared to betray the ſecret, that man, he ſaid, ſhould have a dagger in his breaſt immediately; as to what was wanting, arms and ammunition, he ſaid, the executive would take care to ſupply them. Q. Have you been at the Oakley Arms, Lambeth, and upon what occaſion? A. It was Thomas Broughton firſt ſpoke to me about the meetings at the Oakley Arms: he told me that there was to be a meeting there, previous to the grand attack, which was to take place on the 16th, and he adviſed me to be there; I went there, and at firſt ſat down in the tap room, where I called for ſome porter and a pipe of tobacco. After ſome time, I aſked the landlord, did he know Broughton? The landlord immediately ſent up a meſſage to him, and he came down. When he ſaw me, he ſaid, you muſt not ſtay here, you muſt come up with me. Broughton alſo told me, that colonel Deſpard was in the room up ſtairs, and that he would introduce me to him. Q. What did you perceive on entering the room? A. A gentleman preſented me with a ſhilling's worth of rum and water, and deſired me to drink round. Q. Who introduced you to him, or how were you introduced? A. It was Broughton introduced me to him. I heard a

great deal of converſation about how it would be beſt to attack the king. Many ſaid the beſt place to attack his majeſty would be in the park, either on his leaving Buckingham-houſe, or at the private gate near the horſe guards. They ſaid the parliament houſe muſt alſo be attacked, and after that was done, they muſt file away for the Tower directly.

Croſs-examined.—Q. Pray how often have you been tried? A. I never have been tried, except by a court martial. Q. How often have you been tried by courts martial? A. Three times. Q. For what offences? For abſenting myſelf from the regiment. Q. Were you never charged with theft? A. Never. Q. Do you know Philip Evans? A. Yes, he was my employer. Q. Did he never charge you with ſtealing leather from him? A. He had loſt ſome of his leather, and ſaid he believed I muſt have made away with it.

WM. FRANCES ſworn.—Q. What are you? A. A private in the 1ſt battalion of the 1ſt regiment of foot guards. Q. Were you at any time lately applied to to take an oath, and by whom? A. I was applied to by colonel Deſpard, in the month of September laſt, on Tower-hill; I was alſo applied to by John Wood and John Frances. Q. Was there any written or printed form of oath ſhown you? A. There was. Q. Do you remember what was the ſubſtance of it, or what they told you was the nature of it? A. It was about overthrowing the government and all the royal family. Q. Do you recollect any particular converſation of the priſoner to you upon that day? A. He aſked me what were my principles about the cauſe that was then going forward, meaning the attack of the Tower, which was to take place that day? I then aſked him, was the attack to take place that day? He told me it was not; it muſt be poſtponed, as he expected money and news from France. Q. Was there at that time an aſſemblage of people near the Tower? A. There was, but they diſperſed very ſoon afterward. Q. By whoſe orders did they diſperſe? A. By the orders of col. Deſpard. Q. Who read the oath to you? A. Colonel Deſpard read it, and then aſked me to kiſs it? Q. Did you do ſo? A. I did not. Q. Were you at any meetings after that? A. I was at another meeting at the Coach and Horſes. I heard there a plan read over reſpecting the taking of the Bank and Horſe Guards. Q. Was any oath tendered to you at this meeting? A. Yes, colonel Deſpard read the oath to me again, and aſked me to kiſs it, but I ſtill refuſed. Q. Did the colonel make any obſervations upon your refuſing? A. He ſaid, that it was very odd that my principles were not at all the ſame as my brother's. Q. Do you remember any other paper produced? A. Yes; Radcliffe brought a paper from Windſor, reſpecting plans of government. Q. Do you remember any thing more that paſſed? A. The ſoldiers drew their bayonets, and ſaid they were ready to die in the cauſe. Q. Was there any thing more ſaid to you about not taking the oath? A. Yes; Radcliffe ſpoke to me a great deal about it, and adviſed me to join the aſſociation, and take the oath. I told him that I would not take any more oaths; I had ſworn to be true to my king and country.

Croſs-examined.—Q. How often have you been flogged in the army? A. I never was flogged or puniſhed. Q. Do you mean to ſwear to that poſitively? A. I do. Q. Did you never deſert from your regiment? A. I was abſent from it once for twenty-four hours, but I did not deſert; I voluntarily ſurrendered myſelf to the regiment. Q. Were you not charged with ſtealing watches at Chatham, that time that you ſo left your regiment? A. I never was tried for it. Q. Were you not charged by your own brother with ſtealing the watches? A. I never was.

TOMLINSON, ROBERTS, and POLLARD, ſoldiers of the guards, ſwore to having ſeen ſeveral of the priſoners at their places of rendezvous, and confirmed the minor circumſtances in the evidence of the other witneſſes.

JOHN EMBLIN was then called. This was by far the moſt important witneſs, both as to detail of facts, and for being of ſuperior underſtanding to thoſe who preceded him. He depoſed as follows: 'I am a watchmaker, and was one of thoſe apprehended at the Oakley-Arms on the 16th of November laſt, where the priſoners were taken up. Lander, one of the other priſoners, was the firſt who intimated to me that ſocieties of that deſcription were on foot. It was about four weeks before I was apprehended. I met him one day, and he aſked me if I heard any news? I anſwered no! He replied, that there was ſomething very particular on the carpet. Had I heard of any ſocieties forming? I told him that I had not; I thought they were all done with. He ſaid, no they were not; a party was forming ſtronger than ever had been yet, and that they looked up to colonel Deſ-

pard as their head. After this I ſaw a perſon of the name of Broughton: when I firſt ſaw him I and Lander were talking. I objected to their plans; but Broughton ſaid ſomething muſt be done before the man-eaters met. He called the parliament man-eaters. Broughton ſpoke with a confident certainty of ſucceſs. Broughton frequently invited me to attend the meetings of their ſociety: I told him I had my family to attend to. He produced ſome pieces of badly printed paper. (The witneſs was ſhown the form of the oath, and ſaid it was the ſame.) He ſaid it was a ſociety for them to know their friends by, at the ſame time he told me, that all thoſe who were not of their principles were to be put to death when the grand attempt was made. I remember being at the Queen's Arms, Vauxhall, on Friday the 12th of November. Graham was there, and Broughton came there. He ſpoke to Graham and me. He aſked me to go down with him to the Flying Horſe. He ſaid there would be ſuch a nice man there, he was ſure I ſhould like his company. At firſt I did not agree, and aſked who it was? He ſaid it was colonel Deſpard. Before we went, he ſaid the day was fixed for the attack to be made. The king, ſaid he, will be ſtopped as he goes to the houſe, and the buſineſs will be ſettled. I think he ſaid alſo, that the Tower was to be taken. Broughton then ſaid he muſt go, for the colonel was a very punctual man, and he, Broughton, was then behind his time. He went out, and took Graham with him. I overheard him perſuading Graham to go; they ſeemed as if they were turning back; I ſtepped out and ſaid, if you, Graham, will go, I will go. Graham ſaid, he would be there in an hour, and Broughton went away. Graham ſaid to me, I did not know you were of theſe ſentiments: I anſwered, I am not, but I have a mind to go and ſee the humour of it. I afterward went to the Flying-Horſe; I found there colonel Deſpard, Broughton, Windſor, and Smith; they were ſitting in a ſmall back room; Windſor was there before I came. Broughton deſired me to ſit down; I made my obedience to the colonel, and ſat down. Graham ſat next to colonel Deſpard, and I ſat next to Graham. It was the firſt time I entered that houſe. When I got there, they were ſpeaking of the form uſed at the Tower in paſſing the keys. When the conſtable paſſed the keys, it was uſual to ſay, God bleſs the King, and queen Charlotte, to which the centinel uſed to reply, Amen; but that of late it had been diſcontinued, except in one inſtance, when the man was ſecreted. I aſked Broughton who Deſpard was? He told me it was colonel Deſpard; I turned to the colonel, and ſaid, ſir, I beg your pardon, I had not the pleaſure of knowing you before, but I have read of you in the Cambridge paper. The converſation turned on the Wet Docks. It was ſomething relative to employing ſoldiers at the Wet Docks. After a little time, I aſked colonel Deſpard whether there was any particular buſineſs in hand, and what he thought of it? He ſaid, there was nothing particular, only it ſeemed the wiſh of a great number of people that an effort ſhould be made on Tueſday week next to endeavour to recover ſome of thoſe liberties which we have loſt. I aſked if he had any ground or ſufficient force to act upon? He ſaid, yes, a very conſiderable force indeed; at leaſt, I can only ſay, if the people come forward in the way I have been given to underſtand. We have great numbers of the army, and there are great numbers in all parts of the kingdom, particularly Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, and other great towns. I do not know that I enumerate the towns in the order in which colonel Deſpard named them, but I am ſure he mentioned all thoſe towns. He added, that in London, and about town, the people were every where ripe. He ſaid, that he had been engaged in this buſineſs for two years, and added, I have travelled twenty miles to-day; every where I have been, the people are ripe, and anxious for the moment of attack. In the ſame converſation I aſked if he had any regular plan of organization? He ſaid no; a regular organization would be a moral impoſſibility, as it was ſo near, and under the eye of government; but in the country it would be more general. I aſked him if the attack was to be made in London and the country on one and the ſame day? He ſaid No! by no means, that would be highly improper; but that it would be a ſignal to the country the ſtopping the mail and ſtage-coaches. During the converſation, he clinched his right hand, and ſwore with an oath, 'You will do no good unleſs you ſecure the whole family.' Broughton at this ſhook his head in a knowing way, and ſaid, that is eaſily done. Some one ſaid, How? He replied, ſhoot the two firſt horſes, and then the carriage muſt ſtop, then ſeize him [the king] directly. This was to be done

as he ſhould return from the parliament houſe. I ſaid, do you conſider that there are horſemen riding cloſe to the carriage with the horſes' heads almoſt in at the window, and that any perſon attempting would be cut to pieces! then who would do it? The colonel replied, I would do it with my own hand. I recollect, that in ſome part of the converſation he ſaid, I have weighed this matter well, and my heart is callous. I am poſitive he uſed ſuch an expreſſion, and I think it was after this part of the converſation about ſeizing the king. It was agreed that the bank ſhould be ſeized and the Tower taken. I recollect that they ſaid the arms at the bank had been rendered uſeleſs by ſome part being taken from them, and that they amounted to 600 in number. I think it was the colonel who ſaid it. The converſation muſt, for the moſt part, have been heard by the colonel. I recollect their plan was made matter of confident ſucceſs. Windſor ſaid, give me 100 men, and I'll take the Tower myſelf. The colonel went away and left us. I ſaw no more of him until I ſaw him at the Oakley Arms on the 16th of November. Lander in the morning of that day, had been talking to me of the attack upon the Tower. He wanted to know whether it would not be prudent to have a diviſion march from the Tower to New-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, and to ſecure the arms of the Eaſt India company, which were depoſited in their warehouſes there, and to go from thence to the Artillery-ground, where they would get more arms, and ſecure the pieces of artillery, then to go forward and aſſiſt at the attack upon St. James'. He alſo propoſed that another diviſion ſhould march through the Borough, to join the other at St. James.' He ſaid alſo it would be proper to have couriers who ſhould go backward and forward, to carry accounts of the ſucceſs and ſituation of the different bodies of the attacking army. I underſtood that he had been to ſecure a houſe where he was to ſit and receive theſe reports, and that it was the ſign of the Angel, in Cecil-court, St. Martin's-lane. Lander then aſked me to write this plan down, which I refuſed. He appeared to look ſtrange at me. I had not been ſworn, and therefore I was rather an object of ſuſpicion. I then ſaid, if you pleaſe I will go along with you to the colonel, and ſee what he ſays about it. I told Lander a converſation I had with Graham on Monday. He ſaid he would introduce me to the colonel in the evening. That evening, as I was going home with a clock, I met Broughton; he ſaid, I underſtand you are coming down to-night; pray do, but don't be late firſt. I ſaid, I muſt put up my clock firſt. Going along, I ſaw Lander ſhutting up his ſhop. He aſked me if I was ready? I ſaid no. I I was going to put up a clock. He ſaid he was in haſte, but, if I would return ſoon, he would wait for me. When I returned I found him gone, and I went by myſelf to the Oakley Arms. I firſt went into a little parlour, and looked round me; I was aſked who I wanted? I ſaid Broughton or Ruſſel. They told me they were up ſtairs, and I was ſhown up. When I got up, the parties were engaged in converſation. Colonel Deſpard was ſtanding up and ſpeaking to the priſoner, John Frances. I ſeated myſelf, and had not long been ſo, when Broughton ſaid to me, my boy, my buck, we have got the completeſt plan in the world, it will do the buſineſs without any trouble. I aſked what was that? He ſaid, 'to load the great gun in the park with four balls or chain ſhots, and fire it at the king's coach as he returned from the houſe, and he would be d——d if it would not ſend him to hell.' This ſhocked me much, and I exclaimed, good God! do you conſider how many people will be in the park that day, and how many lives you may take away? He ſaid, d—n them, let them go out of the way. He added, that it would play hell with the houſes about the Treaſury. Some perſon ſaid, the cannon might be too low: another ſaid, it might eaſily be raiſed an inch; ſome other perſon ſaid, but if it miſſes his majeſty? Broughton replied, then d—n him, we muſt manhandle him. I am not certain whether I had a converſation with the colonel before this paſſed; the colonel was very near, but I cannot ſay he heard it; I aſked Broughton whether I might ſpeak to the colonel, and he told me to do it. I accordingly addreſſed him, and ſaid, ſir, you were ſpeaking of taking the Tower (alluding to the converſation of the Flying Horſe.) Lander ſaid, would it not be proper to have a diviſion to march from the Tower? and ſo I went on, and repeated the whole of Lander's plan. He objected to it: for why, he believed one half of the company's men to be our friends already; but, my good ſir, ſaid he, we are not ſure that we can have the Tower; but if we have, we have every thing, for there are arms for——; I know not how many men he ſaid, but I know it was a great number; and he added, to go to the Artillery-ground

would be uſeleſs—what purpoſe would it anſwer? It was to annoy the aſſociations, I replied, by forming a ſort of garriſon. He ſaid, no! St. Paul's would be a better ſort of place. He ſaid, if we had the Tower, we had every thing, for if he had that, he could from it burn down the town if neceſſary, and batter it to pieces. I told him Graham had ſuggeſted doubts reſpecting the bank, and aſked him, do you think it right to meddle with the Bank. He ſaid, yes, ſurely, the Bank ought to be the firſt conſideration. I recollect hearing ſome perſons ſay, that the telegraph muſt be deſtroyed. I looked at the colonel, and ſaid, do you ſuppoſe that would be neceſſary? He replied, ſurely! for it would be of no ſervice to us, but of vaſt importance to our enemies. Soon after this converſation the officers came in, and the whole party were ſecured. Windſor was a ſtranger to me before I ſaw him at the Flying Horſe, Newington. I recollect I gave the girl at the houſe ſome halfpence, with an obſervation, that I would kiſs her next time I came.' (The witneſs here apologized that he ſhould uſe ſuch light diſcourſe to the girl.) The examination in chief of the witneſs cloſed here.—The counſel of the priſoner aſked him where he came from; he ſaid he was in cuſtody; he was taken at the Oakley Arms with the others.

Mrs. MARY PLOWMAN, the landlady of the Flying Horſe at Newington. 'Two or three days before the people were apprehended at the Oakley Arms, ſome gentlemen came to my houſe; there were ſix of them, they came a little before eight; one of them had a brown coat and a ſilk umbrella; two came together, and four others came afterward. They were in a little back parlour, the door was ſhut, the curtains drawn, and they ſeemed very private. As I was leaning over the bar, I heard one of them ſay, that he had weighed the matter well, and his heart was callous. I know Windſor, he was one of them; there were two others who came before Windſor, one went away firſt. The ſervant maid took the reckoning; they had a glaſs of rum each as they paſſed the bar, it came to 9d. I gave the change to a little man, who turned round and gave it to the girl.'

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—'My lord, this is our caſe on the part of the crown.'

Mr. SERJEANT BEST.—Gentlemen of the jury, it now becomes my duty to addreſs you on behalf of the gentleman who ſtands accuſed at your bar. It is impoſſible to argue that if the facts alledged in the indictment be proved, that they do not amount to treaſon. But the queſtion will be, whether the facts are made out by clear and ſatisfactory teſtimony, whether the treaſon be proved by the beſt evidence that the ſubject matter could afford. One rule of law is, that the treaſon cannot be made out by words only, but it muſt be by deeds, or acts, or writing. The 36th of the king, upon which the preſent indictment is partly founded, requires, in conformity with the old rules of law, that the treaſon ſhould be made out by printing or writing, or ſome other overt act or deed. It is not by teſtimony alone, or words ſpoken, that the guilt of the accuſed is to be made out, but it is by proof of ſome deed or act committed. Why then does the law allow teſtimony of words ſpoken? I tell you why, gentlemen: it is for the purpoſe of explaining the nature of any act done, and not for the purpoſe of evidencing a deliberative intention of the mind. Monteſquieu, in his Spirit of Laws, ſpeaking of the ſubject of high treaſon, ſays—'Nothing renders the crime of high treaſon more arbitrary than declaring people guilty of it for indiſcreet ſpeeches. Speech is ſo ſubject to interpretation, there is ſo great a difference between indiſcretion and malice, and frequently ſo little is there of the latter in the expreſſion uſed, that the law can hardly ſubject people to a capital puniſhment for the words only, unleſs it expreſſes what words they are which render a man guilty.' Gentlemen of the jury, I am aware I may be told, that going to a meeting for a treaſonable purpoſe, is an overt act of treaſon. I admit alſo that Colonel Deſpard was at ſome of theſe meetings; and thus it is ſworn he ſpoke the obnoxious words; but, before you can convict him, ſhew me that he knew the meeting was a treaſonable meeting, ſhew me where you will find the evidence to fix upon him a knowledge that it was a treaſonable meeting, or that he attended it for treaſonable purpoſes. The learned attorney general has called upon me to explain the meaning of the printed card he has produced: there is not a ſingle tittle of evidence to connect him with that paper, except the teſtimony of Frances, the moſt infamous man alive. Let us compare the caſe with other caſes of like nature, that have gone before it. In Layer's caſe, did the crown content themſelves with merely proving as much as is here proved? No, they proved that arms were found. They ſhewed the hand-writing of Layer, to prove his participation of the attempt. I call upon the learned law-

yers for the crown to ſhew me any other caſe ſince the revolution, where a man has been convicted upon ſuch ſort of evidence. Was the treaſon here inchoated? They ſay it was all ſettled; the Tower was to be carried, defended as it is by a brigade of guards, and yet it is not in evidence that a poker even was prepared for the attack. Gentlemen, I ſay, if the moſt reſpectable witneſſes had proved ſuch an improbable ſcheme, you could not believe them. If there are no deeds then, are there any writings? Can it be ſaid that the colonel was ſo cautious that he prevented any writings being found upon him—was he cautious or incautious? he cannot be repreſented as both. If he were cautious, can you then believe the witneſſes that he was telling every man thoſe wild ſchemes which they have ſtated here to day? If he were incautious, is it poſſible but ſome better evidence might have been furniſhed of his guilt. Gentlemen, it is a moſt important rule of evidence, that the caſe ſhould be made out by cred ble witneſſes. Let us ſee, then, if there is one tittle of proof in this caſe, but what comes from the contaminated evidence of accomplices. But I may be told, gentlemen, that there are four witneſſes, namely, Blades, Emblin, Frances, and Windſor, and that although you ought not to convict upon one, yet the concurrent teſtimony of four is deciſive. It appears that this is one of the caſes where the concurrent teſtimony of one hundred gives no ſtrength to the ſingle teſtimony of one accomplice. Moſt certainly, coincidence of evidence is forcible proof of its truth. But this obſervation loſes all its force, when applied to the caſe of conſpiracy. For if men meet and conſpire to faſten an object round the neck of an innocent man, they will all agree in the material facts. Gentlemen, I come now to a ground which I think perfectly deciſive of the preſent caſe. Though you heard the witneſſes telling a tale of horror which almoſt freezes ones blood, yet it is with the utmoſt coolneſs they relate it. Mr. Emblin felt quite aſhamed and abaſhed that he ſhould tell the maid at the Flying Horſe that he would kiſs her; but the death of his king he could never have planned without emotion. It was well ſaid, becauſe a ſtory is improbable, it does not follow that therefore it is not true: but liſten to what his lordſhip ſaid to the grand jury, 'if you find the ſtory improbable, you will require the greater degree of evidence.' I have, therefore, the authority of his lordſhip in ſaying, that if the caſe be an improbable one, you will require more cogent evidence. That all is a moſt improbable caſe, I need not ſay: what is it? Fourteen or fifteen men at a common tap-room, with no fire-arms but their tobacco pipes, men of the loweſt orders of ſociety, without mind or intelligence, were to ſeize the king, the Bank, and the Tower, and the members of both houſes of parliament. How were they to do it? Have they foreign connexions? Have they aſſociates in the country? What were their means? an exchequer of 15s. 6d. What arms? not a pike, a piſtol, or a ruſty muſket. Gentlemen, you may aſk me, do I not believe ſuch a traitorous ſcheme ever exiſted? I do not deny that the queſtion might have been agitated; but I deny colonel Deſpard ever bore part in it. The learned attorney general ſaid, it was, perhaps, contrition that induced the accomplice, Windſor, to ſtate what he knew. Was it contrition, after he delivered the form of the oath to Mr. Bonas, that made him ſtill frequent their meetings, and ſeduce others into their diabolical plans? I ſay, it is not within the bounds of probability; the very nature of the treaſon betrays the low origin from whence it ſprung. It muſt have been conceived by minds unuſed to look at diſtant objects, or to compare means with ends. I put it to you, gentlemen, to ſay whether ſuch a ſcheme was moſt likely to be hatched by theſe low wretches, or colonel Deſpard, who, I will ſhew, has a mind capable of the moſt correct diſcrimination. Gentlemen, I will prove what he is! He is a ſoldier—a ſoldier from his youth; not bred upon the parade, but formed in camps and in the field. Can you believe, a man ſo bred and ſo formed, would run into ſuch a wild conſpiracy? I ſhall ſhew you, that he who now, on the teſtimony of infamous witneſſes, is repreſented as arming his fellow ſubjects againſt the life of his ſovereign, has been uſed to command, and that in company with a name that adds luſtre to our country? I mean lord Nelſon; he performed important ſervices in the ſalvation of one of our moſt valuable colonies. Such ſervices entitled him, not to the chains which he now wears, but to the thanks of his country, the parliament, and the aſſembly of the colony who received protection from his valour. Gentlemen, you will, perhaps, aſk me, how then came ſuch a man in ſuch a ſituation? Gentlemen, it unfortunately has been, that colonel Deſpard, in the fervour of paſt politics fell under ſuſpicion. He was confined for two years in one of the priſons in this country. The rank he had honourably acquired in the army he was deprived of. This was

perfectly well known throughout the country, and he was the very man a traitor would lay hold of to faſten his own treaſons upon. Gentlemen, colonel Deſpard was formerly ſuſpected by government. But though he was long kept in confinement, government, ſo far from having any proof to affect him, had not even evidence enough to go to a grand jury.—If, therefore, he was not found guilty in thoſe times of political fervour, when, from the ſituation of the country, and the extraordinary ſtate of Europe, treaſon ſeemed to meet with unexpected ſucceſs and encouragement, can it be conceived that now, in the year 1802, he ſhould enter into a low and deſperate conſpiracy; connected not with any of his old aſſociates, and when a conſpiracy muſt be hopeleſs? And I have frequently obſerved, that all the witneſſes who fix any crime upon Mr. Deſpard, are of a moſt infamous character. Gentlemen, theſe are the whole of the general obſervations I ſhall preſume to addreſs to you.—The learned ſerjeant, at this part, went into an inveſtigation of the contradictory parts of the evidence of the accomplices, which he pointed with great force and ingenuity. Speaking of Windſor, he ſaid—What credit can you give to a man who has once, as a ſoldier, taken the oath of allegiance to his king, who afterward takes another oath to deſtroy him, who again ſwears againſt thoſe whom he has himſelf ſeduced? Can you believe him when he ſays, that he was not an accomplice? With reſpect to William Frances, the next witneſs, he is the moſt infamous, and moſt incredible of mankind.—He tells you, that refuſing to be ſworn a member of this nefarious ſociety, telling colonel Deſpard that his principles were oppoſite; yet, with a raſhneſs and madneſs incredible, that colonel Deſpard told him all their plans, perſuaded him to join them, and wondered how he could have principles ſo oppoſite to thoſe of his brother. He has a brother alſo who is to be judged by this evidence; his evidence this day goes no leſs to criminate his brother than the priſoner at the bar, and it is a circumſtance not unworthy of obſervation. Yet this witneſs, ſo contradictory to himſelf, ſo groſsly improbable, ſo infamous, is the only one that any way connects colonel Deſpard with the card, or having any part in adminiſtering the unlawful oath. The learned ſerjeant proceeded to comment upon the evidence of Blades and Emblin; and, having concluded this branch, after a ſhort addreſs to the jury, he proceeded to call his witneſſes for the priſoner—

The firſt witneſs called for the priſoner was

Lord NELSON.—He ſaid, he became acquainted with the priſoner in the year 1779. He was then a lieutenant in the Liverpool Blues, and his lordſhip commanded a man of war—they were on the Spaniſh main together—they ſerved together—they were both together in the enemies trenches—they ſlept in the ſame tent, and he had an opportunity of knowing all his ſentiments. He was a loyal man and a brave officer. If he had been aſked his opinion of colonel Deſpard, he would have ſaid—'If he is ſtill alive, he is an ornament to the Engliſh army.' On croſs-examination, his lordſhip ſaid, he had not ſeen him ſince the year 1780.

Sir ALURED CLARKE ſaid, he had known colonel Deſpard for thirty years; he knew he was much beloved by his brother officers, and the whole corps to which he belonged. While he was in the government of Jamaica, colonel Deſpard was employed on the Spaniſh main. He always conſidered him as a loyal ſubject, and a zealous officer. On croſs examination, he ſaid it was thirteen years ſince he had ſeen him.—He never heard that he kept company with the common ſoldiers.

Sir EVAN NEPEAN ſaid, he had not known colonel Deſpard ſince ſuſpicion fell upon him; he knew him officially upon his return from Jamaica. He brought home with him ſuch teſtimonies, that is was impoſſible to doubt his character.

The counſel having finiſhed, lord Ellenborough aſked colonel Deſpard if he would himſelf add any thing to what had been ſaid by his counſel?

Colonel DESPARD replied—My lord, my counſel have acquitted themſelves with ſo much ability, and ſo entirely to my ſatisfaction, that I can have no wiſh to ſay any thing myſelf.

Mr. SOLICITOR GENERAL then replied on the part of the crown.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH began to ſum up, nearly as follows:—Gentlemen of the jury, the priſoner ſtands charged with high treaſon, of three folds, not very different in their nature: 1ſt, for compaſſing the death of the king; next, for compaſſing to ſeize his perſon; and 3dly, for conſpiring to depoſe him. The firſt of theſe is treaſon, by the ſtatute of Edward III. the two laſt by a recent ſtatute of the preſent reign. Eight diſtinct overt acts are ſtated as evidences of this intention. It is not neceſſary to do more than to ſtate the ſubſtance of them. Gentlemen, the overt-acts

are the holding converſations for effecting thoſe malignant purpoſes of the heart. Before I ſtate the evidence of the overt-act, I think fit to ſay a word or two on the topics urged reſpecting the nature of the proof. It is ſaid, by the defendant's counſel, to conſiſt only of words, and that it cannot be treaſon. But when words are ſpoken at a public meeting, and addreſſed to others, exciting and perſuading them to that purpoſe, it never was doubted by any one Engliſh lawyer; it never will be doubted, but that they amount to treaſon. Another ſubject upon which I wiſh to ſay a few words is, the nature of evidence by accomplices—that he is a competent witneſs, upon whoſe teſtimony you may found a concluſion, cannot be doubted. They may be confirmed by various circumſtances, by the clearneſs of their own narrations, and by the narration of others. They may be confirmed by the coincidence of external circumſtance, and broken in upon by no one fact of adverſe circumſtance.—Having gone through the evidence, his lordſhip continued—gentlemen, this is the whole of the evidence, and you have been properly told, there is no queſtion of law in the caſe. It is admitted that a traitorous ſcheme did exiſt, but it is denied that it was the priſoner's. Then, who is the traitor? The priſoner is found in the ſociety of thoſe moſt unfit for his rank and ſituation; no account is given why he attended theſe meetings: we find him ſitting down and aſſociating with common ſoldiers, and partaking of their ordinary fare.—No other explanation is given of this but his former character; happy, indeed, would it have been for him if he had preſerved that character down to this moment of peril. Now, gentlemen, this is the whole evidence on the one ſide, and on the other: ſee how it applies to the charge; firſt, with reſpect to an overt-act, committed within the county. It is proved at the Oakley Arms, and at the Flying Horſe: that point of law is therefore ſatisfied.—The only remaining conſideration is, whether you will believe the evidence of Blaize, Windſor, Emblin, and Frances, or either of them? If you have any heſitation, you will look at the circumſtances, the confirmation—When he was taken with them, they had about them the miſchievous furniture of their deſigns, I mean the printed papers. He was found almoſt in the act of command, and they of obedience. 'Follow me, one and all,' was the language he uſed. It was in confirmation that he was at the Coach and Horſes at Whitechapel, by Campbell and Dean, two ſoldiers totally unconnected with the conſpirators, and indifferent witneſſes. Their teſtimony perfectly agreed with that of Windſor. If you, therefore, believe Emblin and Windſor, there is an end of the queſtion. You have alſo heard the high character given of him by a man, on whom to pronounce an eulogy, were to waſte words; but you are to conſider whether a change has not taken place ſince the period he ſpeaks of. If you do not believe the witneſſes, then he will ſtand exempted from the conſequences of the charge imputed to him; but if you do believe them, then, as there is no queſtion upon the law, ſo there will be none upon the fact. Gentlemen, you will conſider of your verdict.

The jury withdrew for about half an hour, when they returned. Mr. Knapp having called them over by their reſpective names, to which they anſwered:

He then ſaid—How ſay you, gentlemen, are you agreed in your verdict? Is Edward Marcus Deſpard guilty of the treaſon herewith he ſtands charged, or not guilty.'

The foreman replied, 'GUILTY, but we earneſtly recommend him to mercy, on account of his former good character, and the ſervices he has rendered his country.'

Lord Ellenborough bowed.

After the verdict was given, there was a ſilent pauſe for a few moments; after which, the priſoner was ordered to be taken away, and the court was adjourned about three in the morning.

The priſoner, during the whole of the trial, appeared very compoſed, nor did he exhibit any marks of agitation when the verdict was returned.

Wedneſday, February 9.

THE court met purſuant to adjournment, a little after nine o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to the trial of the following priſoners:

John Wood	Daniel Tyndal
Tho. Broughton	Ja. Sedgwick Wratten
John Frances	William Lander
Thomas Philips	Arthur Graham
Tho. Newman	Samuel Smith
John Doyle	John Macnamara.

The following were the names of the jurors:—George Evans, eſq. Streatham; John Waring, eſq. Barnes; Richard Southby, eſq. Batterſea; Robert Linton, eſq. Merton: Joſeph Prior, eſq. Mortlake; John Baker, eſq. Mortlake: James Phillips, eſq. Mortlake; George Tritton, eſq. Wandſworth; D. Langton, carpen-

ter, Wandſworth; John Arnold, eſq. Bromley; John Winter, eſq. Letherhead; Bartholomew Chitty, eſq. of the ſame place.

The ſame forms obſerved in the laſt trial having been gone through,

The SOLICITOR GENERAL addreſſed the jury on the part of the proſecution. The learned gentleman ſtated the ſame points with regard to the law and to facts, as had been ſtated by the attorney general on the former trial. He was ſatisfied the jury would give that verdict which ſhould be conſiſtent with juſtice, with their own conſciences, and the ſafety of the public.

The firſt witneſs called was

Mr. STAFFORD, the chief clerk of Union Hall, who gave the ſame evidence as on the former trial; and ſaid he had found all the priſoners at the Oakley Arms, except Graham and Macnamara. When the witneſs took down the names, reſidence, &c. of the priſoners, Philips told him at firſt that his name was Jackſon, that he was a plaiſterer, and lived near the obeliſk, in St. George's-fields. The ſame evening, however, he told his real name. Lander ſaid he was a ſhoemaker, and lived at South Lambeth. Doyle ſaid he was a labourer, and lived in New Gravel-lane. Wood ſaid he was a journeyman carpenter, and lived in Union-ſtreet, St. George's-fields; he denied his being a ſoldier. Newman ſaid he lived in James-ſtreet, Grosvenor-ſquare, and was a ſtone-maſon. Wratten at firſt denied his name: ſaid he was a labourer, and lived in Queen-ſtreet, Southwark. Tindall lived in Vine-yard, Blackman-ſtreet, and ſaid he was a carpenter. Colonel Deſpard ſaid he lodged at No. 26, Mount-row, Lambeth. John Frances ſaid he was a ſhoemaker, and lived at No. 13, Adams'-mews, Marybone; the next day he acknowledged he was a private in the firſt regiment of guards. Smith deſcribed himſelf a hatter, reſiding in High-ſtreet, Newington. Broughton was unwilling to give any account of himſelf; he made a jeſt of the buſineſs altogether, and when aſked what he was, he ſaid, he reſided near the turnpike at Vauxhall, and lived by cutting wood into penny bundles. On being aſked if he was not a carpenter, he replied, 'You may call me a carpenter if you like.'

The witneſs was croſs-examined by Mr. Jekyll. He ſaid the door of the room where he found the people was not locked: they had not any books before them, and made no reſiſtance when taken.

CHARLES BACON, a police officer, who accompanied the laſt witneſs, ſaid he ſearched the priſoner Broughton, and found in his pocket three printed papers. Theſe papers were, firſt, that beginning with the word 'Conſtitution,' the oath, and another.

JOHN MAY, a police conſtable, who had accompanied Mr. Stafford, ſaid all the priſoners were in the room, except Graham and Macnamara. The priſoner Philips ſat next the fire, and was putting his left hand into his pocket; the witneſs ſeized his arm, and in his hand found a printed paper.

SAMUEL TAUNTON and JOSEPH HANNAH gave a ſimilar teſtimony.

JOHN RIVET ſaid, that on the 20th of November he took up the priſoner Macnamara at a chandler's ſhop in Swan-yard, oppoſite Somerſet-houſe. When he was taken into the preſence of Windſor and William Frances, the latter ſaid, 'How do you do, Mac?' The other ſaid, he did not know him.

THOMAS WINDSOR, after repeating a great part of the evidence which he had given on the trial of colonel Deſpard, mentioned having at one time gone to a meeting held at the Brown Bear, St. Giles', and after having been there ſome time, they were obliged to adjourn, as the room had been engaged for a meeting of the catholics. He ſaid there were meetings of the aſſociation held every day in the week; at one of theſe held at the Bleeding Hart, Hatton-garden, a fund was ſpoken of, and a ſhilling charged for each Conſtitution card, in order to pay delegates for going into the country to unite as many as poſſible, form a correſpondence to communicate information, and receive State Orders from the grand committee, the names of whom were kept ſecret from all but thoſe acting as delegates, or very forward in the buſineſs.—At a meeting aſſembled at the Hoop and Ram in the Mint, Wratten propoſed, that each captain of ten ſhould have a book (he producing one at the ſame time) in which to inſert an account of voluntary ſubſcriptions, to advance to delegates, &c. and it was propoſed that houſes ſhould be opened to unite as many as poſſible, particularly Iriſh, who had been diſcharged from the navy, and accuſtomed to the great gun exerciſe. At this meeting a gentleman (the expreſſion of the witneſs) at the oppoſite ſide of the table alluded to Bonaparte, ſaying that he wiſhed him to come to this country, on which the witneſs expreſſed his diſapprobation of ſuch a wiſh, and exclaimed, 'Bonaparte is a tyrant,

and will die as ſuch.' This cauſed a diſpute, the company roſe, and were on the point of ſeparating, when a ſmall genteel man (a ſtranger to the witneſs) arrived, who ſaid he came from the executive with orders to the aſſembly to be active in uniting, and arming themſelves as ſoon as poſſible. [Here followed a chain of evidence exactly the ſame with that given on the trial of Mr. Deſpard.] The next novelty in the examination relates to the meeting at the Flying Horſe, Newington. Arthur Graham was there, and conſulting on the death of the king, he exclaimed, 'You'll do no good unleſs you ſecure the whole of them,' (meaning the whole of the royal family.) He took a key from his pocket, obſerving, that it would admit him into 'all halls, parks, and colleges belonging to his majeſty. I know, ſaid he, the whole boiling of them. I was aſked to Greenwich laſt ſummer, to a veniſon feaſt, but I would not go; I knew their principles too well. The recruit houſe where you learned your exerciſe, Windſor, belongs to me; I have 500l a year as a ſinecure for it, but d—n them and their ſinecure too!'—In the courſe of this witneſs' examination it appeared that the priſoner Broughton, at a meeting, ſaid that at leaſt five hundred caulkers from the dock-yards would join them at a moment's notice. In conſulting the means of putting his majeſty to death, John Wood exclaimed, 'I'll be d—d if I don't get myſelf ſentry over the great gun in the park, and fire it at his majeſty's coach as he is going to the parliament houſe. The witneſs here explained, that a private of the guards is always ſtationed there, and that it was poſſible for Wood to have that guard, as ſentinels frequently got leave from their officers to exchange poſts, for the purpoſes of perſonal convenience. No material difference occurred in the remainder of this witneſs' examination.

In the evidence of Thomas Blaize, the new matter tranſpiring was as follows:—'At a meeting held at Tooley-ſtreet, John Frances brought forward a plan of government, which was ſeconded by Tyndall, and Wratten ſaid, that every one preſent was at liberty to ſtrike out a form of government—much debate and argument ſucceeded in conſequence, and 'a duſt was kicked up by the drunken Iriſhmen preſent.' Five, among whom were Frances, Wratten, &c. had ſworn to ſtrike out a plan of government, and make it be believed that it came from ſome gentleman, and none but theſe five perſons to know from whence it came. Nothing to this effect was agreed upon, and a plan of government propoſed by J. Frances was rejected as being too arbitrary.

The evidence being ended, on the part of the proſecution; and Mr. Jekyll being on the point of addreſſing the council and the jury, in behalf of the priſoners, as it was ſo very late as eight o'clock, it was deemed adviſable that the jurors ſhould have ſome refreſhment, and the proceedings were ſuſpended for a ſhort time till that was accompliſhed—the court in the interim doing the ſame.

About nine o'clock, the proceedings being cloſed, Mr. Jekyll began his addreſs. He could not ſuppoſe that an Engliſh jury would decide on ſuch evidence that the priſoners were 'probably,' attainted. What was the evidence againſt them? Men who had confeſſed themſelves to be both traitors and liars. The two principal evidences, Windſor and Emblin, were men who were in actual cuſtody, and who came there with ropes about their necks, to redeem themſelves by criminating others.—Was it on ſuch evidence that an Engliſh jury would take away the lives of their fellow men, and order their hearts to be flung in their faces. He cited the authorities of the marquis de Beccaria, of Mr. juſtice Holt, and juſtice Buller, to ſhow how little reliance was to be placed on the evidence of accomplices, and particularly in caſes of high treaſon. After animadverting on the character of each of the witneſſes for the crown in terms extremely ſevere, he implored the jury to conſider and weigh the circumſtances of the caſe. There was no corroboration of the teſtimony of theſe foul and ſanguinary men who appeared for the proſecution, but ſtatements which amounted only to ſuſpicions, and in ſuch a caſe forty black rabbits could not be bundled together to make one black crow! The jury would, of courſe, maturely deliberate on the queſtion.

The evidence for the defence was then brought forward, which applied itſelf ſolely to the characters of the priſoners.

At one o'clock in the morning, the whole of the evidence for the priſoners being cloſed,

Mr. HOVELL, the priſoner's counſel, addreſſed the jury upon the awful importance of the queſtion they were about to decide upon. He then went pretty much at length into the different points of the evidence againſt the priſoners, from which having drawn many able and ingenious

concluſions on behalf of his unfortunate clients, he concluded by a ſolemn prayer to the great Diſpoſer of events, to touch with humanity and compaſſion, as well as with impartial and unbiaſſed juſtice, the hearts of the jurors, and, under that impreſſion, he relied for a verdict of acquittal.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL followed on the part of the crown.—After laying down the law upon the caſe, he proceeded with great eloquence and perſpicuity, as well as with the moſt impartial fairneſs and humanity, to comment upon the circumſtances of the whole evidence; applying it as he went on, reſpectively to the priſoners, as it affected the caſe of each, and concluded at half paſt three in the morning, when

Lord chief juſtice ELLENBOROUGH proceeded, in one of the moſt able, eloquent, and impreſſive addreſſes to the jury ever witneſſed; and proceeded to recapitulate the charges againſt the priſoner, to ſtate the law upon the caſe, to vindicate the nature of the evidence againſt the priſoners from the diſcrediting imputation attempted to be thrown, venially, his lordſhip would allow, under the circumſtances, by the learned counſel for the priſoners; and ſaid, if ſuch teſtimony were to be driven with rejection from the forum of public juſtice, there would be no ſecurity for the ſtate againſt the machinations of conſpirators, and the convulſions of rebellion. His lordſhip next proceeded with great clearneſs to recapitulate the evidence to the jury, and did not conclude until ſix o'clock in the morning.

John Doyle was abandoned by the attorney-general, there being no teſtimony for his conviction.

The jury retired for an hour and thirty-five minutes, and then returned a verdict of GUILTY, againſt the following nine priſoners:—John Wood, John Frances, Thomas Broughton, Thomas Newman, Daniel Tyndall, J. Sedgwick Wratten, William Lander, Arthur Graham and John M'Namara.

Thomas Philips, and Samuel Smith, were acquitted.

Newman, Tyndall, and Lander, were recommended to mercy by the jury.

M. Deſpard was then ordered into court, and was ſoon brought to the bar.

The court then announced to the priſoners their conviction, and put the uſual queſtion, if they had any cauſe to ſhow why ſentence ſhould not paſs?

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in a ſtyle of awful and impreſſive ſolemnity, highly befitting the melancholy, but juſt occaſion, addreſſed the priſoners nearly to the following purport:—'You, Edward Marcus Deſpard! You, Thomas Broughton! You, John Frances! You, John Wood! You, Thomas Newman! You, Daniel Tyndal! You, James Sedgwick Wratten! You, Willian Lander! You, Anthony Graham! and You, John Macnamara! Have been ſeverally indicted for traitorouſly conſpiring againſt his majeſty's perſon, his crown and government, for the purpoſes of ſubverting the ſame, and changing the government of this realm. To this indictment you have ſeverally pleaded not guilty, and put yourſelves for trial upon God and your country, which country has found you guilty. After a long, patient, and, I hope, juſt and impartial trial, you have been all of you ſeverally convicted, by a moſt reſpectable jury of your country, upon the ſeveral crimes laid to your charge. In the courſe of evidence upon your trial, ſuch diſcloſures have been made, as to prove, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that the objects of your atrocious, abominable, and traitorous conſpiracy, were, to overthrow the government, and to ſeize upon and deſtroy the ſacred perſons of our auguſt and revered ſovereign, and the illuſtrious branches of his royal houſe, which ſome of you, by the moſt ſolemn bond of your oath of allegiance, were pledged, and all of you, as his majeſty's ſubjects, were indiſpenſably bound, by your duty, to defend; to overthrow that conſtitution, its eſtabliſhed freedom, and boaſted uſages, which have ſo long maintained among us that juſt and rational equality of rights, and ſecurity of property, which have been for ſo many ages the envy and admiration of the world; and to erect upon its ruins a wild ſyſtem of anarchy and bloodſhed, having for its object the ſubverſion of all property, and the maſſacre of its proprietors; the annihilation of all legitimate authority and eſtabliſhed order: for ſuch muſt be the import of that promiſe, held out by the leaders in this atrocious conſpiracy, of ample proviſion for the families of 'thoſe heroes who ſhall fall in the ſtruggle.' The more effectually to enſure ſucceſs in thoſe diabolical machinations, and to encourage thoſe who were to be ſeduced to their ſupport, endeavours have been made by you and your accomplices, to ſeduce from their allegiance to their ſovereign, the ſoldiers of his majeſty: endeavours which, though they appear to have

been in too many inſtances ſucceſsful, yet, I hope, falſely ſaid to be in that extent which has been ſtated in evidence. Equally falſe, I hope, has been another aſſertion, that two-thirds of the inhabitants of this country were ready for a change, and prepared to ſupport and adopt ſuch meaſures, as were likely to be moſt effectual for obtaining it; a change, by which no leſs was contemplated, than the ſubverſion of all the ſources of law, order, and public juſtice, and the ſubſtitution of maſſacre, anarchy, and all their dire effects. It has, however, pleaſed that Divine Providence, which has mercifully watched over the ſafety of this nation, to defeat your wicked and abominable purpoſe, by arreſting your projects in their dark and dangerous progreſs, and thus averting that danger, which your machinations had ſuſpended over our heads; and by your timely detection, ſeizure, and ſubmittal to public juſtice, to afford time for the many thouſands of his majeſty's innocent and loyal ſubjects, the intended victims of your atrocious and ſanguinary purpoſe, to eſcape that danger which ſo recently menaced them, and which, I truſt, is not yet become too formidable for utter defeat. Happily for the families, and the perſons of thouſands of your wicked and deluded accomplices, your detection has in time, I hope, ſerved to avert the calamities in which they would have inevitably involved themſelves, as well as their innocent fellow-citizens. The vigilance of that government, unceaſingly directed to the public ſecurity, was not to be eluded by the dark and myſterious ſecreſy under which you endeavoured to maſk your wicked deſigns: your very endeavours to propagate and promote your projects, have been the ſources of your defeat, and thus it has happened, that when you imagined your vile purpoſes to be neareſt their completion, they have been fortunately diſcovered, by the very means through which you intended to put them in execution: and thus, the intended victims, who were on the eve of being involved in all the horrors of your projects, have freſh cauſe to acknowledge with gratitude the goodneſs of that all-provident God, who has thus timely, and I hope for ever, put a ſtop to your diabolical plans. As to you, deluded victims of a deſperate and abandoned conſpiracy, before I conclude the awful taſk which remains for me to perform, I wiſh to ſay a few words to you on the enormity of thoſe crimes which have brought you to your preſent melancholy and ignominious ſituation. And firſt, you Edward Marcus Deſpard, in whom the dignified pride of birth, the advantages of a liberal education, and the habits of intercourſe in that rank in which your conduct was once ſo highly honourable, and from whom the teſtimony borne of your former conduct, by the honourable companions of your earlier purſuits adduced in this court as witneſſes for your character, ſhould have induced us to expect widely different conduct and principles—how groſsly have you miſapplied and abuſed the talents and opportunities which you enjoyed for honourable diſtinction in ſociety; and how have you degraded yourſelf to the aſſociation of thoſe unfortunate and wretched companions, by whom you are now ſurrounded, in whoſe ignominious fate you ſo juſtly ſhare; but who are the unhappy victims of your ſeductive perſuaſion and example. I do not wiſh, at this awful moment, to urge any thing to you and the degrading companions by whom you are ſurrounded, to ſharpen the bitterneſs of your feeling, under the ignominy of your fate; but I would moſt earneſtly and ſincerely wiſh to impreſs your mind, during the ſhort period of your remaining life, with a due ſenſe of your awful ſituation, and of the criminal conduct which has involved you in your preſent ignominious fate; I would earneſtly entreat you zealouſly to endeavour to ſubdue the callous inſenſibility of heart, of which, in an ill-fated moment, you have boaſted, and regain that ſanative affection of the mind, which may prepare your ſoul for that ſalvation, which, by the infinite mercy of God, I beſeech of that God you may obtain.—And as to you, other unhappy priſoners, the wretched victims of his ſeduction and example, to what a dreadful and ignominious fate have you brought yourſelves, and what ſorrow and affliction have been entailed upon your wretched families, by the atrocity of your crimes, and your purpoſed and ſanguinary attempts to ſubvert that happy conſtitution and government, under the mild protection of which you might ſtill have continued to purſue induſtrious avocations, and enjoy with comfort the fruits of your honeſt and peaceful labours; and the unexampled mildneſs and merciful tendency of whoſe laws you have this day experienced in a long, a patient, a fair and impartial trial, before that reſpectable and diſcerning jury, who have convicted you on the fulleſt and moſt uncontroverted evidence of your guilt. May the awful

and impreſſive example of your untimely fate, prove a warning to your wicked aſſociates and accomplices, in every quarter of this realm, and induce them to abandon thoſe machinations which have brought you to this diſgraceful cataſtrophe. May they learn to avoid your fate, by cultivating the bleſſings of that happy conſtitution which you have calumniated and endeavoured to ſubvert; and by purſuing their honeſt and induſtrious avocations, and avoiding political cabals and ſeditious conſpiracies, avoid alſo thoſe dreadful conſequences in which they themſelves would moſt probably be among the firſt victims. The ſame earneſt advice I have juſt given to your unfortunate leader and ſeducer, I now offer to you, which is, to make the beſt uſe of the ſhort period of life now remaining, to make your peace with an offended God for your crimes, and ſeek mercy in another life, which the intereſt of your fellow-creatures will not ſuffer to be extended to you here. The only thing now remaining for me, is the painful taſk of pronouncing againſt you and each of you, the awful ſentence which the law denounces againſt your crime. [Then follows the ſentence.]

The whole of this pathetic addreſs was heard with the moſt profound ſilence in the court, and every eye was ſuffuſed in tears.

The priſoners were then ordered from the bar, and a few minutes paſt eight on Thurſday morning, the court broke up.

Monday, February 21.

This morning, colonel Edward Marcus Deſpard, Thomas Broughton, John Frances, Arthur Graham, John Macnamara, John Wood, and J. Sedgwick Wratten, were executed, at the front of the New Priſon, Horſemonger-lane, in the borough of Southwark, purſuant to their ſentence, for high treaſon.

At five o'clock in the morning, the trumpet ſounded, at the Horſe-guards, as the ſignal for the cavalry to aſſemble.

Three troops of the Scotch Greys, from Croydon, arrived about half paſt ſeven, and were ſtationed in a field oppoſite the Elephant and Caſtle. The guards were under arms in the Tower, at Knightſbridge, &c. and Horſe guards were ſtationed in Horſemonger-lane, around the priſon, and along the chief roads in St. George's-fields, while the Bow ſtreet patrole mixed among the crowd, and paraded round the neighbourhood.—About 20,000 perſons might be aſſembled.

At ſeven o'clock, five of them—Broughton, Frances, Graham, Wood, and Wrattan, went into the chapel; colonel Deſpard remaining in his cell, and Macnamara praying in his cell with the Roman catholic prieſt. The five priſoners conducted themſelves with much decorum in the chapel. Before they received the ſacrament, four of them confeſſed they had done wrong, but not to the extent charged againſt them by the evidence. The fifth (Graham) ſaid, he was innocent of the charges brought againſt him, but that he had attended two meetings, the ſecond at the inſtigation of Frances. It was Emblin, he added, who called on him to take him to the meeting, by Frances' deſire. For ſome time the clergyman refuſed to adminiſter the ſacrament to Frances, becauſe he perſiſted in declaring that he had been guilty of no crime.—The clergyman ſaid to him, 'You admit you attended meetings?' He replied, 'Yes.' 'You knew they were for the purpoſe of overturning the conſtitution and government of the country? I by no means wiſh you to enter into particulars—I only wiſh you to acknowledge generally.' Frances then ſmiled—it ſeemed to be the natural character of his countenance; he anſwered, 'I admit I have done wrong in attending thoſe meetings.'—The ſacrament was then adminiſtered to him.

The ſervice in the chapel laſted three-quarters of an hour. Before it was over, colonel Deſpard and Macnamara were brought down from their cells. Their irons were knocked off, and their arms and hands bound with ropes. While the clergyman was gone out of the chapel to prepare for the ſacrament, the five priſoners in the chapel roſe, on hearing the colonel's irons being knocked off near the door. They aſked each other 'Where is he?' and ſeemed anxious to ſee him.

After they had received the ſacrament, they were brought out of the chapel, and their irons were knocked off. The executioner then tied their arms and hands, in the ſame manner as he had before bound colonel Deſpard and Macnamara. Notice was then given to the ſheriff, that they were ready. Colonel Deſpard, who ſtood the firſt, retired behind, and motioned to Frances, who was making way for him to go before him. The hurdle had been previouſly prepared in the outer court-yard. It was the body of a ſmall cart, on which two truſſes of clean ſtraw were laid. It was drawn by two horſes. The proceſſion moved in the following order;

The Sheriff of Surry,
The Clergyman in his Robes,
Mr. Ives, the keeper, with a white wand,
High Conſtable.
Other Conſtables.

The executioner, with a drawn ſword. Macnamara and Graham were firſt put into the hurdle, and drawn to the lodge, where the inner gates were opened, and they were conveyed to the ſtair-caſe that leads up to the ſcaffold. The hurdle then returned, and brought

Broughton and Wratten,
then
Wood and Frances.

Laſt of all colonel Deſpard was put into it alone. Macnamara ſeemed intent upon the book in his hand. Graham remained ſilent. Broughton leaped into the hurdle, ſmiled, and looked up to the ſcaffold. Wood and Frances both ſmiled; and all of them ſurveyed the awful ſcene with much compoſure. Deſpard ſhook hands with a gentleman, as he got into the hurdle, and looked up to the ſcaffold with a ſmile.—Seven coffins, which had been previouſly placed in a room under the ſcaffold, were brought up, and placed on the platform on which the drop was erected. As ſoon as the priſoners were placed on the hurdle, St. George's bell tolled for ſome time. It was about half paſt eight when the priſoners were brought up to the ſcaffold one by one. Macnamara was firſt brought up; when the cord was placed round his neck, he exclaimed, with the greateſt devotion, 'Lord Jeſus, have mercy upon me! Oh! Lord, look down with pity upon me!' Graham came ſecond. He looked pale and ghaſtly, but ſpoke not. Wratten was the third: he aſcended the ſcaffold with firmneſs. Broughton the fourth, ſmiled as he ran up the ſcaffold ſtairs, but as ſoon as the rope was faſtened round his neck, he turned pale and ſmiled no more. He joined in prayer with much earneſtneſs. Wood was the fifth, Frances the ſixth.—Frances aſcended the ſcaffold with a compoſure which he preſerved to the laſt.—Wood and Broughton were equally compoſed. Of all of them, Frances was the beſt-looking. Colonel Deſpard was brought up the laſt, dreſſed in boots, a dark brown great coat, his hair unpowdered. The colonel aſcended the ſcaffold with great firmneſs. His countenance underwent not the ſlighteſt change, while the awful ceremony of faſtening the rope round his neck, and placing the cap on his head, was performing. He looked at the multitude aſſembled with perfect calmneſs.

The ceremony of faſtening the priſoners being finiſhed, the colonel advanced as near as he could to the edge of the ſcaffold, evidently with an intent to addreſs the populace. As ſoon as the populace perceived his intention, there was an univerſal call for ſilence.—Not a breath or murmur was to be heard. The colonel then, with a firm ſtep and collected manner, advanced to the front of the ſcaffold, and delivered an addreſs, in preciſely the following words:

'Fellow citizens—I am come here as you ſee, after having ſerved my country faithfully, honourably, and, I truſt, uſefully, for thirty years and upward, to ſuffer death upon a ſcaffold, for a crime, which I am no more guilty of than any man who is now liſtening to me. But though his majeſty's miniſters know I am not guilty, they avail themſelves of the opportunity, which they have, of deſtroying a man, becauſe they think he is a friend to truth, to liberty, and to juſtice, and becauſe he has been a friend to the poor, and to the oppreſſed. But, fellow citizens, I hope and truſt, that notwithſtanding my fate, and perhaps the fate of many others who may follow me, that ſtill the principles of liberty, juſtice, and humanity, will triumph over falſehood, deſpotiſm and deluſion, and every thing elſe hoſtile to the intereſts of the human race. And now, having ſaid this, I have nothing more to add, but to wiſh you all that health, that happineſs, and that freedom, which I have ever made it my endeavour, as far as lay in my power, to procure for every one of you, and for mankind in general.'

Immediately after this ſpeech, the populace cheered; but the impulſe immediately ſubſided.—As ſoon as colonel Deſpard had ceaſed ſpeaking, the clergyman prayed with five of the priſoners. Macnamara prayed earneſtly with the clergyman of his own perſuaſion.

The laſt and moſt dreadful part of the ceremony was now to be performed. The moſt awful ſilence prevailed, and the thouſands preſent, all with one accord ſtood uncovered. At ſeven minutes before nine o'clock, the ſignal was given, the platform dropped, and they were all launched into eternity!

After hanging exactly half an hour, the bodies were cut down. Colonel Deſpard was firſt cut down, his body placed upon ſaw-duſt, and his head on a block. After his coat had been taken off, his head was ſevered from his body. This was done by the executioner, with a ſurgeon's knife. The executioner then took the head by the

hair. He carried it round the parapet on the right-hand ſide, holding it up to the view of the populace, while another officer, who accompanied him, exclaimed,

'This is the head of a traitor—Edward Marcus Deſpard!'

There was great hooting and hiſſing at this exhibition, particularly among the populace who occupied the tenter-fields. They uſed the moſt opprobrious expreſſions, and ſeemed very indignant. The ſame ceremony was then performed at the left-hand ſide of the parapet, by the ſame two officers in proceſſion, the one carrying the head and the other uſing the ſame exclamation. The colonel's body was then put into the coffin that had been prepared to receive it.

The other ſufferers were then cut down, their heads ſevered from their bodies, and exhibited to the populace with the ſame exclamation of—'this is the head of another traitor.'

The bodies were then put into their different ſhells, to be delivered to their friends for interment. While the heads were exhibiting, the populace took off their hats.

The execution was over by ten o'clock, and the populace ſoon after diſperſed quietly. There was not the leaſt tendency to riot or diſturbance.

The whole of the awful ceremony was conducted by ſir Richard Ford, and the ſheriff, with the greateſt ſolemnity.

THEATRE.

A NEW comedy, entitled HEAR BOTH SIDES, written by Mr. Holcroft, was performed, for the firſt time, at Drury-lane theatre, Saturday, January 29.

The Characters are as follows:

Fairfax, Mr. Dowton; Tranſit, Mr. Pannitter, jun.; Henry Headlong, Mr. C. Kemble; Melfort, Mr. Raymond; ſir Ralph Aſpen, Mr. Suett; Warren (the old ſteward) Mr. Wroughton; Quillet, Mr. Cherry; Bailiff, Mr. Wewitzer; Major O'Dennis, Mr. Caulfield; ſir Luke Loſtall, Mr. Webbe; Maſter of the hotel, Mr. Maddox; Jones, Mr. Cooke; Gregory, Mr. Collins; Robert, Mr. Hollingſworth.—Caroline Melfort, Mrs. Pope; Eliza, Mrs. Jordan.

Headlong, the hero of the piece, is a young man of a generous, liberal mind, but who has been ruined by faſhionable extravagancies. His uncle, enraged at his follies, had threatened to diſinherit him; while obliged to reſide abroad, his friend, Mr. Fairfax, wrote to him that his uncle was dying, and tranſmitted money to enable him to return. About this time, however, Headlong falls in love with Caroline Melford, whom he ſees at a maſquerade at Venice, and, in conſequence of this adventure, his return to England is too long delayed.—The piece opens on the day of his arrival. The uncle is by this time dead, and has left Fairfax his ſole heir, which excites the indignation of Headlong's friends. Strong ſuſpicions are now entertained of the character of Fairfax, and various incidents are contrived to increaſe this ſuſpicion, which is uniformly kept up to the laſt ſcene. The great object of the fable is to create ſuſpenſe as to the intentions of Fairfax, and as the real motives of his actions do not at firſt appear, he ſeems alternately to perſecute and protect the ſame individuals. At laſt he is exhibited in his real character. We find that he had arreſted Tranſit only to prevent a duel between him and Headlong; that though he reſentfully refuſed to relieve Melford, his returning compaſſion had induced him the next moment to ſend him fifty pounds for his immediate wants; and that he had conſented to be the heir of Headlong's uncle only that this youth, whom he had always loved, might enjoy a fortune which he would otherwiſe have loſt. Thus the triumph of Fairfax is complete—Headlong is cured of his follies: experience having forcibly taught him the error of aſſociating with gamblers and ſharpers; and now in the poſſeſſion of happineſs, he is no longer in danger of falling into their ſnares. The ſtory of the family of the Aſpens is an epiſode intimately combined with the buſineſs of the piece, and tends to promote the *denouement*.

A NEW Hiſtorical play, in three acts, intitled THE HERO OF THE NORTH, the production of Mr. Diamond, jun. was repreſented for the firſt time, at the ſame theatre, Saturday, January 29.

The Characters are as follows:

Guſtavus Vaſa, Mr. Pope; Caſimir Rubenſki, Mr. Wroughton; Carlowitz, Mr. Raymond; Brennomar, Mr. Caulfield; Sigiſmund of Calmar, Mr. Kelly; Gabriel, Mr. Dowton; Marcoff, Mr.

Banniſter, jun.; Iwan, Mr. Sedgwick.—Princeſs of Gunilda, Mrs. Young; Santa Michelwina, Mrs. Harlowe; Frederica Rubenſki, Mrs. Mountain; Paulina, Miſs Menage; Alexa, Mrs. Bland; Ulrica, Miſs Tyrer.

The ſcene opens after the battle, in which the fortunes of Guſtavus Vaſa, the hero of the piece, had proved adverſe, and at the period when he was labouring in the mines. Frederica, his beloved miſtreſs, and Caſimir Rubenſki, her father, are ſeen entering the cottage of Marcoff, a loyal peaſant, who protects them from the purſuit and vengeance of Carlowitz, the uſurping governor of the province of Dalecarlia, in which the ſcene is laid. Frederica and Caſimir are conveyed to the mines for ſafety, where they meet, and recognize the diſguiſed Guſtavus Gunilda, his ſiſter, and miſtreſs of Sigiſmund, who is at this period reſcued from a convent by her lover, juſt as ſhe was in the act of taking the veil; but they are intercepted in their flight, and fall into the hands of the governor. Guſtavus and his party are now rouſed into action, and, gathering ſtrength, they obtain poſſeſſion of the fortreſs. The firſt officer of the governor, however, ſtill retains poſſeſſion of Gunilda and Sigiſmund, and threatens their deſtruction, but the governor Carlowitz, who had been previouſly diſarmed, appears, and inſiſts upon the reſtoration of the lady.—Guſtavus not to be outdone in generoſity, reſtores Carlowitz his ſword, and challenges him to decide the right to the throne by ſingle combat; but the latter, overcome by ſuch greatneſs of mind, declines the conteſt, and acknowledges Guſtavus for his lawful prince.

The play was announced for future repreſentation with great applauſe.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, February 16.

The Bank Reſtriction bill was brought up from the commons, and read a firſt time.

Lord PELHAM preſented a meſſage from his majeſty, relative to the eſtabliſhment of the prince of Wales, ſimilar to that delivered to the commons, and to which we refer.

The meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration.

Thurſday, February 17.

Lord PELHAM moved the firſt reading of the Bank Reſtriction bill; which was accordingly read a firſt time.

Lord AUCKLAND moved for the production of an account of the outſtanding Bank notes at different periods laſt year, ſimilar to that laid before the other houſe, and which, in the event of a diſcuſſion of the meaſure, it would be neceſſary to refer to.

Lord MOIRA expreſſed his ſentiments on the ſubject at great length. He ſaid, that no meaſure ever more loudly called for diſcuſſion, or explanation on the part of miniſters; for its continuance at preſent, it muſt be propoſed, either at the inſtance of the Bank, as a meaſure of government, or the effect of an accommodation between thoſe parties. He contended, the reſtriction produced the unfavourable ſtate of exchange, and that no neceſſity exiſted for the meaſure, as not only the country, but the Bank, muſt be in more favourable circumſtances than during the war. He cenſured the policy of loans by exchequer bills, and went into a detailed financial diſcuſſion, principally with a view to prove that no neceſſity exiſted for the meaſure in queſtion. He concluded by moving for the production of a ſtring of documents relating to the affairs of the Bank. Accounts of bullion iſſued, courſe of exchange at ſtated periods, &c. all which is deemed neceſſary to the due illuſtration of theſe ſubjects.

Lord PELHAM, with great ability and effect, anſwered the leading points of the noble earl. He aſſured the houſe it was not propoſed at the inſtance of the Bank, but the meaſure was deemed proper by government to be continued, as by the bill, in the preſent circumſtances of the country, the unfavourable ſtate of the exchange was chiefly owing to the ſpecie exported during the late periods of ſcarcity. He muſt oppoſe the production of any papers which in any way ſeemed to reflect upon the validity of the Bank.

Lord AUCKLAND very ably ſupported the ſtatements of his noble friend, and offered ſome additional arguments.

After ſome converſation between the above noble peers and the lord chancellor, thoſe motions for the documents objected to by the lords in adminiſtration were rejected.—The accounts moved for by lord Auckland were ordered, and the remain-

ing information required by earl Moira was agreed to be given. Of thoſe objected to, his lordſhip declared himſelf not to be tenacious.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, February 7.

The ſheriffs of London appeared at the bar, and preſented three petitions. The firſt prayed for leave to bring in a bill for enlarging Smithfield market, the ſecond for a bill for eſtabliſhing a regular market for the ſale of coals, and the third prayed for a loan to enable the Corporation to carry into execution the bill for improving the port of London.—The firſt two petitions were referred to the conſideration of a committee, and the latter, having received the ſanction of the chancellor of the exchequer, being a money petition, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ADDINGTON roſe, in conſequence of the notice which had been given, during his indiſpenſible abſence, by his noble friend (lord Hawkeſbury) to move for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the reſtriction of the caſh payments of the Bank for a limited time. In making a motion to this effect, he begged the houſe to be aſſured, that he did not do ſo without feeling the utmoſt regret. He did not conceive, however, that it was at all neceſſary for him to conſume much time in what he had to ſay. He would refer to the arguments which he uſed laſt year when the ſubject was before the houſe. The ſame line of argument applied now, and the meaſure itſelf was to be juſtified on the ſtrong ground of neceſſity. Before, however, entering into the ſubject, he intreated the houſe to recollect, that he had no cauſe to doubt the ability of the Bank to pay every note on demand which might be brought againſt it. The cauſe of the preſent propoſal before the houſe was the ſame as it had been laſt year. The exchange of foreign countries was againſt Great Britain, and the exchange of Hamburgh was at par. To this ſtatement it muſt be added, that no influx of bullion had taken place in this country; on the contrary, we had ſuſtained three years of dreadful ſcarcity. While the ſcarcity laſted, we were obliged to make large importations of grain, and every other neceſſary of life; we were obliged to keep large military eſtabliſhments at foreign ſtations, to equip various expenſive expeditions, and in the courſe of three years to which he alluded, 20,000,000l. in ſpecie was carried out of the country, owing to the above cauſes. Theſe were grounds upon which he meant to found his motion.—Before ſitting down he wiſhed to advert to what he had heard expreſſed as the wiſh of ſeveral hon. gentlemen, namely, that before the houſe ſhould be called upon to ſanction a bill for reſtricting, or more properly for continuing the reſtriction, on the caſh payments of the Bank, that a committee ſhould be appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the Bank, and report. A committee for ſuch a purpoſe he ſhould certainly oppoſe, becauſe there was no neceſſity for any report on the ſubject. He had already ſtated that the ſolvency of the Bank was beyond doubt in every point of view, and ſurely a committee to report a fact ſo generally known and univerſally admitted, was wholly unneceſſary.—He depended upon the houſe for affording protection to the bill, on the ground only of the exchange being ſo much againſt this country. He concluded by moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill continuing the reſtrictions on the caſh-payments of the Bank for a time to be limited. The motion referred to all the acts which have been paſſed to that effect, and which were entered on the journals as read.

Mr. TIERNEY would not have riſen in ſo early a ſtage of the queſtion, had he not been extremely anxious that ſuch a meaſure as that propoſed by the chancellor of the exchequer ſhould not be allowed without a report from a committee of the houſe, appointed to enquire into the ſituation of the Bank. The chancellor of the exchequer ought to recollect, that by the journals being ſilent, no evidence would be handed down to poſterity, why a meaſure which, at the commencement, had occupied the attention of a committee for two months, had been from time to time continued, without having any recourſe to the ſame authority which had been thought indiſpenſible at its outſet. No report upon the ſtate of the Bank had been before the houſe ſince 1797, and no man at preſent can apparently ſay what ſituation its affairs were in. The exchange with Hamburgh was ſaid to be at what was called par, and on that ſingle naked ground was the houſe called upon to continue the reſtriction on the Bank. Even the fact of the exchange being againſt England ought to be entered on the journals as a ground for paſſing a bill of the kind. Although the exchange was at par, that circumſtance could not convey money out of the country. We were in no dread or alarm of invaſion, or foreign politics; we were in a period of profound peace, and there

was no reaſon to preſume, that the Bank would be preſſed by any run upon them, to convert their notes into caſh. The exchange being at par, he ſhould like to hear what danger there was of the money going out of the country. Mr. Tierney, after ſeveral other remarks, concluded by ſaying, he had no objection to continue the reſtriction for two months, in order that a committee might, in the mean time, report upon the ſtate of the Bank. They had a claim upon the houſe, and the reſtriction ought to be taken off. He meant no inſinuation againſt the Bank; but parliament ought to watch with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs the conduct of the Bank in every particular.

Mr. Fox declared that he entertained the ſame opinion. He did not think that the exchange is a fair criterion why the Bank ſhould not pay in caſh; might they not by degrees pay their ſmall notes, as they do their ſmall dividends. The exchange had been often againſt us, but the Bank had never been tied up. In 1772 the country was deluged with bad money, and the exchange of courſe was low, but when the new coinage came into circulation the exchange directly roſe. How did this happen? becauſe the new coinage was better than baſe money; and at preſent our circulation being paper, was the ſole and only cauſe of the exchange being againſt this country, and it would inſtantly attain the proper height by an immediate iſſue of caſh. He concluded by declaring, that he thought a committee ought to be appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the Bank.

Lord Hawkesbury, after correcting ſome miſtakes in the ſpeeches of Mr. Tierney and Mr. Fox, relative to what fell from Mr. Addington, ſaid, that during the ſcarcity, we had received corn for bullion, which had lowered the exchange. If the reſtriction was to be taken off, would any man adviſe that it ſhould be done at a period when the exchange was unfavourable. With regard to the appointment of a committee, he ſaw only one effect reſulting from it, and that was to create alarm in the country, which might be attended with the worſt effects. The ſolvency of the Bank had been long undiſputed, and the houſe knew, by the papers on the table, whether they had abuſed their power, by iſſuing more notes than they were capable of paying.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Friday, February 11.

Mr. Addington moved the committal of the Bank Reſtriction bill.

The order having been read, the attorney-general moved an inſtruction to the committee, to make proviſion in the bill, declaring Bank-notes a legal tender, and doing away a difficulty which had occurred in the courts of law, where a tender had been made and rejected, where the ſum to be paid amounted to ſhillings and pence above notes.

The committee having been gone into, a motion was made by the chancellor of the exchequer, that the bill might be altered or amended in the preſent ſeſſions.—Agreed to.

The right hon. gentleman next moved, that the blank for the continuance of the act ſhould be filled up with the words—'Six weeks after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of parliament.'—Agreed to.

Monday, February 14.

Mr. Addington moved the third reading of the Bank Reſtriction bill.

Several clauſes were added to the bill by the attorney general, which were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the bar of the houſe, and brought up the following meſſage from his majeſty:—

'G. R.—His majeſty having taken into conſideration the period which has elapſed ſince the adoption of the arrangements, which the wiſdom of parliament thought neceſſary, for diſcharging the incumbrances of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, and having adverted to the progreſs made for carrying the ſame into effect, recommends the preſent ſituation of his royal highneſs to the attention of parliament. Notwithſtanding his majeſty feels conſiderable reluctance and regret in ſuggeſting any additional burthens on his people, he is induced to reſort to the experienced liberality and attachment of his faithful commons, to take ſuch meaſures as will add to the comfort, and ſupport the dignity of ſo important a branch of the royal family.'

The meſſage being read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that he ſhould content himſelf for the preſent with merely moving that the meſſage be referred to a committee of the whole houſe, truſting that it would meet with the moſt ready and ſerious attention when it came for diſcuſſion. The committee was then ordered for Wedneſday.

[To be continued.]

CONVENTION *between his* Majeſty *and the* United States *of* America.

DIFFICULTIES having ariſen in the execution of the ſixth article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded at London on the fourth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, and in conſequence thereof, the proceedings of the commiſſioners under the ſeventh article of the ſame treaty having been ſuſpended, the parties to the ſaid treaty being equally deſirous, as far as may be, to obviate ſuch difficulties, have reſpectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree reſpecting the ſame; that is to ſay, his Britannic majeſty has named for his plenipotentiary, the right hon. Robert Banks Jenkinſon, commonly called lord Hawkeſbury, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and his principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs; and the preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate thereof, has named for their plenipotentiary Rufus King, eſq. miniſter plenipotentiary of the ſaid United States, to his Britannic majeſty, who have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I. In ſatisfaction and diſcharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in purſuance of the proviſions in the ſaid ſixth article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except ſo far as the ſame may relate to the execution of the ſaid ſeventh article, the United States of America hereby engage to pay, and his Britannic majeſty conſents to accept, for the uſe of the perſons deſcribed in the ſaid ſixth article, the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, payable at the times and place, and in the manner following: that is to ſay, the ſaid ſum of ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling ſhall be paid at the city of Waſhington, in three annual inſtalments, of two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling each, and to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be authorized by his Britannic majeſty to receive the ſame; the firſt of the ſaid inſtalments to be paid at the expiration of one year, the ſecond inſtalment at the expiration of two years, and the third and laſt inſtalment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention. And to prevent any diſagreement concerning the rate of exchanges, the ſaid payments ſhall be made in the money of the ſaid United States, reckoning four dollars and forty-four cents to be equal to one pound ſterling.

II. Whereas it is agreed by the fourth article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on the third day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, between his Britannic majeſty and the United States, that creditors on either ſide ſhould meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in ſterling money, of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted, it is hereby declared, that the ſaid fourth article, ſo far as it reſpects its future operation, is hereby recognized, confirmed, and declared to be binding and obligatory on his Britannic majeſty and the ſaid United States, and the ſame ſhall be accordingly obſerved with punctuality and good faith, and ſo as that the ſaid creditors ſhall hereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in ſterling money of their *bona fide* debts.

III. It is furthermore agreed and concluded, that the commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the ſeventh article of the ſaid Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, and whoſe proceedings have been ſuſpended as aforeſaid, ſhall, immediately after the ſignature of this Convention, reaſſemble and proceed in the execution of their duties, according to the proviſions of the ſaid ſeventh article, except only, that inſtead of the ſums awarded by the ſaid commiſſioners being made payable at the time or times by them appointed, all ſums by them awarded to be paid to American or Britiſh claimants, according to the proviſions of the ſaid ſeventh article, ſhall be made payable in three equal inſtalments, the firſt whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year, the ſecond at the expiration of two years, and the third and laſt at the expiration of three years next after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention.

IV. This Convention, when the ſame ſhall have been ratified by his majeſty, and by the preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate thereof, and the reſpective ratifications duly exchanged, ſhall be binding and obligatory upon his majeſty and the ſaid United States.

In faith whereof, we the underſigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majeſty, and of the United States of America, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent Convention, and have cauſed the ſeals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the eighth day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and two.

HAWKESBURY (L. S.)
RUFUS KING (L. S.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 31.

EXTRACT of a letter, dated Demerara, Dec. 2, 1802.—Yeſterday the Engliſh flag was hauled down under a ſalute, and the Dutch flag hoiſted with the ſame ceremony; never was ſorrow ſo univerſal among the Dutch as well as the Engliſh. All the Britiſh veſſels are to be over the bar this evening.

Clonmel, Ireland, Jan. 19.—Laſt night, between ſeven and eight o'clock, his majeſty's mail was ſtopped within four miles of this town by five men: the two foremoſt horſes were killed, and the guard received a ſhot through his arm, which paſſed alſo through his body, and the unfortunate man was brought in here on a car, with little hopes of his recovery. When, in conſequence of an attack ſo well preconcerted and executed, the coach was in the power of this banditti, it is ſcarcely neceſſary for us to add, that its valuable luggage was the object of their booty. Every bag, except only that to Cork, which eſcaped through accident, was carried off, together with the blunderbuſs and piſtols from the guard. The robbers being themſelves embarraſſed in unharneſſing the wheel horſes, forced the coachman to diſengage them, and after packing their plunder in the large mail bag, gallopped off.

FEBRUARY 5.

Wedneſday night about twelve o'clock, a moſt alarming fire broke out at Mr. Hamilton's printing-office, at the top of Falcon-court, Fleet-ſtreet. In the courſe of half an hour, the whole of Mr. Hamilton's ſpacious premiſes were involved in flames, and ſeemed to threaten deſtruction to the neighbourhood. About one o'clock, the printing-office was entirely gutted, and all the ſupporters of the upper part of the wall, in front, being deſtroyed, it fell with a tremendous craſh. At this period the fire became quite ſpent in this quarter, but had communicated to a houſe adjoining, and here again was a rapid encreaſe of the flames, which being ſupplied with freſh fuel, did not diminiſh for a length of time. Five engines at a time were worked with great ſpirit in Fleet-ſtreet, and the pipes belonging to them were carried up Falcon-court, and other courts adjoining; ſome were even conveyed through the tradeſmen's houſes. In ſhort, every exertion of the firemen and neighbours was cheerfully afforded. Mr. Hamilton's loſs is particularly heavy, as he was far from being fully inſured.—Happily no lives were loſt.—Dr. Rennell, maſter of the Temple, in great alarm for his houſe, moved all, and loſt many of his valuable books; and is was feared the flames would communicate to the chambers of the Temple.

FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Lamb (the ſurveyor of Taxes for a diſtrict in Yorkſhire) having ſurcharged many of the inhabitants for not paying the duty on male ſervants, notwithſtanding their employing a man to look after their horſes, the ſaid inhabitants appealed laſt week to the commiſſioners at the Guildhall againſt ſuch ſurcharge, on the ground that ſuch man was employed by ſeveral other perſons as well as themſelves, was paid only 2s 6d per week, and was not engaged in any other ſervice but merely to look after the horſes. The commiſſioners preſent, namely, aldermen Hartley, Wilſon, Hotham, and Ellis, were unanimouſly of opinion, that 'a man ſo employed did not come within the meaning of the act of parliament,' therefore relieved all the perſons ſo circumſtanced from the tax and ſurcharge.

Mr. Lamb, not being ſatisfied with this deciſion, required that a caſe might be had for the opinion of the judges, which would have been granted, had not Mr. counſellor Hotham produced the following extract from Burn, vol. 4th, 19th edit. page 188, on which Mr. Lamb withdrew his requeſt.

'There were produced to the commiſſioners by way of ſurcharge, various aſſeſſments upon ſeveral people in Hexham, who had for many years kept horſes, and employed one perſon by the week to take care of them, who generally had the care of five or ſix; one perſon employed an hoſtler from a public-houſe; they were all ſeparately rated for one ſervant; they appealed, and alleged that a perſon ſo hired and employed (eſpecially the hoſtler) by the week, was not a ſervant within the meaning of the act, and that they could not be ſo ſeverally rated for the ſame perſon. The commiſſioners determined that they were not chargeable, and the judges were of the ſame opinion.

FEBRUARY 12.

The marquis Welleſley has publiſhed a declaration addreſſed to the ſurviving relations and attendants of the deceaſed Hauſee Khulleel Khaun, late ambaſſador from his Perſian majeſty to the governor general in

council, in which he ſays :—'A dreadful, unforeſeen, and uncontrolable calamity, has intervened to afflict both ſtates with mutual ſorrow and conſternation, and to retard the completion of their reciprocal wiſhes; but not to ſuſpend their eſtabliſhed friendſhip by groundleſs jealouſy and unjuſt ſuſpicion; not to fruſtrate the natural and propitious reſult of their united counſels; not to deſtroy the fruits of their mature wiſdom and juſtice: nor to diſſolve thoſe ſacred engagements by which they had cemented the foundation of durable concord, ſecured the channels of free intercourſe and beneficial communication, and enlarged the ſources of their common ſafety, proſperity, and glory.'—This extreme wiſe meaſure, which we truſt will be attended with the happieſt conſequences, has been ſtrengthened by the governor-general's nomination of his private ſecretary, major Malcolm, to 'conduct all affairs reſpecting the embaſſy from his majeſty the king of Perſia to the Britiſh government in India, and has directed major John Malcolm to proceed immediately to Bombay, for the purpoſe of communicating with the relations of the late Haujee Khulleel Khaun.'

FEBRUARY 14.

The following Greek manuſcripts have been brought by Mr. CLARKE, of Jeſus College, from Patmos, Naxos, and other parts of Greece, and from Conſtantinople.

From PATMOS.—1. The Works of Plato, moſt beautifully written upon vellum, in folio. The Scholia, in minute Capitals. The Colyphon proves that it was written by John, the Calligraph, for Arethas, Deacon of Patræ, for 13 Byzantine Nummi, in the 14th year of the Indiction, and the 6404th of the world, (A. C. 896.) in the reign of Leo, ſon of Baſilius. —2. Lexicon of St. Cyril, of Alexandria.—3. Greek Poetry, accompanied by ancient Greek Muſical Notes.—4. Ditto, ditto.—5. The Works of Gregory of Nazianzum.

From NAXOS.—Copies of the Goſpels, in Capitals, of very ancient date.

From MOUNT ATHOS.—1. The Orations of Demoſthenes.—2. The Works of ten Athenian Orators, ſome of which not hitherto known.

From CONSTANTINOPLE.—1. The Works of Dionyſius the Areopagite, with a curious and learned Commentary, written on vellum, in folio.—2. Complete Copy of the Goſpels, written in the 8th century. —3, 4, 5, and 6. Various Copies of the Goſpels and of the Epiſtles, and Acts of the Apoſtles, of different dates.—7. The Works of Philip the Hermit.—8. The Dialogues of Theodore the Syracuſan.—9. A Work on the Greek Grammar.—10, 11, and 12. The Writings of Commentators on the Goſpels; and the Works of the earlieſt Fathers of the Church.—13. Very ancient Copy of the Evangeliſtarium of the Greek Church.—14. Ditto, ditto. —15. A Work of Philes, on Animals.

Of the Plato, which profeſſor Porſon calls a *Monument of Literature*, it may be well to add, that it is the oldeſt Greek manuſcript in the world with an expreſs date. Dorville (on Chariton, p. 49, 50.) had in his poſſeſſion a manuſcript of Euclid, written in the preceding year; and Montfaucon mentions (Paleographia, p. 42,) having ſeen a Greek MS. ſix years older; but theſe have now diſappeared. The profeſſor has been long occupied in copying, with infinite labour, the Scholia; and has diſcovered, by that means, paſſages from Greek plays, and from poets, that were loſt. He is ſtill employed in theſe reſearches, and it is hoped will allow the world to profit by the fruits of his induſtry and unequalled erudition.

FEARUARY 17.

Yeſterday the ſeſſions commenced at the Old Bailey before the right hon. the lord mayor, Mr. baron Hotham, Mr. juſtice Le Blanc, Mr. juſtice Chambre, Mr. Recorder, &c.

On Sunday the 7th inſtant, Arthur Barry Shears, eſq. an Iriſh gentleman, arrived, with his wife, an Engliſh lady, at the Bull-inn, Burford, from Cheltenham, where they had paſſed all the laſt year in a pleaſant circle of acquaintances. About ten o'clock the lady retired to her bed-room, when Mr. Shears immediately locked the door, and diſcharged a large piſtol at his head, lodging the contents, a quantity of grape ſhot, in the brain. He languiſhed till the following afternoon, and then expired in great agony. Mr. Shears had conſiderable property in Ireland, but, owing to ſome irregularity in his remittances, was reduced to ſome temporary pecuniary embarraſments, which produced a deſponding ſtate of mind, and drove him to the fatal act. Mr. S. ſerved formerly in the navy, and ſince held a commiſſion in the South Cork militia. He has been married little more than a year, and, what is very extraordinary, ſeemed ſo eaſy in his mind as to amuſe himſelf with adjuſting his wife's head-dreſs a few minutes previous to his committing the raſh act.—He was a gentleman of light but very inoffenſive manners. He was firſt couſin to

the unfortunate brothers of that name, who were executed at Dublin for high treaſon, during the late rebellion in Ireland.

FEBRUARY 19.

LAW REPORT.

Court of king's bench, Guildhall, February 13.

HOUSE (QUI TAM) *v.* THOMPSON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a coal-meter, againſt the defendant, a wholeſale coal-merchant, to recover the penalty of 100l. given by the ſtatute of George II. for an unjuſt and fraudulent delivery of coals, purporting to be ten chaldrons and a half, with the ingrain.

It appeared that the coals were purchaſed by Mr. Thomas Marryatt, a tavern-keeper, who ſtated, that on the 16th of Auguſt he applied to Meſſrs. Thompſon and Co. the defendants, for ten and a half chaldrons of coals, which were ſent and depoſited in his cellar; they were kept apart from any others, and a ſeal was put upon the door. On looking at the quantity, a ſuſpicion aroſe that they were not juſtly meaſured, he therefore had the curioſity to ſee them remeaſured. Two meters were then ſent for, who meaſured them, and found a deficiency of 18 buſhels leſs than ten chaldrons and a half. Mr. Marryatt had ſome idea, that the perſons who had meaſured them, had not done juſtice between the parties, from private motives of their own; he therefore had them meaſured again, when they were ſtill found to be deficient.

Mr. Henry Greer, and ſeveral other city coal-meters ſaid, that the coals had been purchaſed for Mr. Marryatt, at the pool, where they were fairly meaſured, and ſafely conveyed to the defendant's wharf, but after they had been placed in the barge, they were removed into two different apartments, containing five chaldrons and a quarter in each. Mr. Vaux and Mr. Biggs, perſons employed to meaſure the coals, ſtated there was a conſiderable deficiency.

Mr. GARROW conducted the cauſe, and was not ſparing of thoſe forcible, but juſt remarks, which the conduct of the defendant appeared to merit. He contended, that the coals were not delivered as they were bought at the pool, but that a leſs quantity had been ſent to Mr. Marryatt, than he was entitled to receive. The defendant and coal-dealers in general, might feel an inclination to maintain lawſuits, rather than do juſtice; but when many ſuch cauſes as the preſent were tried, and the neceſſary coſts had been paid, they would find wrote upon the other ſide of the page, '*Honeſty is the beſt Policy.*' It was plain to the eyes of the jury, that Mr. Marryatt was to have been ſupplied with ten chaldrons and a half by the defendant, according to the ſtatute. This had not been done; the penalty was conſequently forfeited.

Mr. ERSKINE endeavoured to infer, that although the delivery was unjuſt, it was not fraudulent on the part of the defendant, but the effect of the unuſual waſte that conſtantly attends the delivery of coals.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff —Damages 100l.

Feb. 16, 1803.—At a meeting of the ſerjeants of the firſt regiment of royal Eaſt India volunteers, on Saturday February 12, 1803, the following declaration was unanimouſly agreed to, and ſigned; and which declaration has likewiſe, ſince the above date, been ſigned by every non-commiſſioned officer and private ſoldier in that regiment, thoſe who are abſent on leave, or ſick, excepted, and preſented to the commanding officer.

DECLARATION.

Whereas it is reported, that in the courſe of the late trials, under a ſpecial commiſſion, at the new ſeſſions houſe in the Borough, that one or more of the perſons there tried and convicted as traitors, have expreſſed a knowledge of, and confidence in, the diſaffection of a large portion of the labourers employed in the honourable Eaſt India company's warehouſes; and that they were ready to come forward and join them in their traitorous and romantic deſigns.

Fired with indignation at ſuch unjuſt as well as criminal aſperſions, and in order to wipe the foul ſtain of diſloyalty from our characters, we, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do moſt ſolemnly, and publicly, diſavow any knowledge of, conſent to, or agreement with the traitors alluded to, or their crimes; and beg leave to repeat in the moſt earneſt manner, our former offer made to, and accepted of by his majeſty, namely, that we are at all times ready and willing to come forward, under the command of our own officers, and to hazard our lives and property, in defence of his majeſty's perſon and dignity, and the happy conſtitution and liberties of our country.

At the above meeting it was unanimouſly reſolved, that the ſerjeants of the

aforeſaid regiment, do hereby offer a reward of fifty guineas, to be paid on the conviction of any perſon or perſons belonging to the ſaid regiment, who may have joined in, or conſented to the treaſonable practices, carried on by colonel Deſpard and his aſſociates.

ROBERT BROWN.
Serjeant major 1ſt regt. R. E. I. V.

FEBRUARY 22.

BANK NOTES.—An account of the amount of the notes of the Bank of England in circulation on the 1ſt of June, the 1ſt of Auguſt, the 1ſt of October, the 1ſt of December, 1802, and the 1ſt of February, 1803; diſtinguiſhing the amount of thoſe that are below the value of 5l.

Amount of Bank of England notes of 5l. each and upward, including Bank Poſt Bills, payable ſeven days after ſight.

On the 1ſt June, 1802	£13,257,600
1ſt Aug. 1802	14,386,640
1ſt Oct. 1802	13,111,510
1ſt Dec. 1802	12,075,020
1ſt Feb. 1803	12,874,030

Amount of Bank of England notes of 2l. and 1l. each.

On the 1ſt June, 1802	3,013,610
1ſt Aug. 1802	3,292,520
1ſt Oct. 1802	3,435,130
1ſt Dec. 1802	3,236,530
1ſt Feb. 1803	3,234,530

INVINCIBLE SLANDARD.—The diſpute which has ariſen reſpecting the perſon to whom the honour is due of having taken this proud trophy from the enemy, ſeems to be very ſatisfactorily decided by the following extract from capt. Walſh's Journal of the late campaign in Egypt.

'A ſtandard, covered with the military exploits of the corps to which it belonged (according to general Reynier, a battalion of the 21ſt demi-brigade) fell into the hands of the Minorca or queen's German regiment. It was taken by a private, named Anthony Lutz, for which he received a certificate from the adjutant-general, and the ſum of twenty dollars. This man, never having learned to write or read, was incapable of being made a ſerjeant, to which poſt he would otherwiſe have been advanced. In the early part of the action, a ſtandard had been wreſted from the French by the 42d regiment, which was, however, unfortunately retaken from them.'

FEBRUARY 24.

Within theſe few days thirty publicans have, at the inſtance of the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, been convicted by the magiſtrates of Union-Hall in the penalty of 10s. each, and full coſts, for having ſuffered tippling in their houſes on the Lord's-day, notwithſtanding the previous notice ſent them by the Society to deſiſt. The above convictions, added to thoſe before the magiſtrates of Queen-ſquare Weſtminſter, Hatton-garden, and Worſhip-ſtreet, make the number of ſhopkeepers and publicans near a hundred, who have lately been puniſhed for obſtinately perſevering in the exerciſe of their ordinary callings on the Lord's day, in open defiance of the laws. Theſe frequent convictions ſhow the laudable readineſs with which the magiſtrates aſſiſt the exertions of the Society, and have already produced the moſt beneficial effects.

SHERIFFS appointed for the Year 1803.

BEDFORDSHIRE—Godfrey Thornton, of Moggerhanger,
Berkſhire—Daniel Agace, of Winkfield,
Buckinghamſhire—Joſeph Franklin, of Haddenham,
Cambridge and Huntingdon—James Duberley, of Gain's-hall,
Cheſhire—John Feilden, of Great Mollington,
Cornwall—Thomas Rawlings, of Padſtow,
Cumberland—Robert Warwick, of Warwick-hall, eſqrs.
Derbyſhire—Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddeſden, bart.
Devonſhire—Sir Stafford Northcote, of Pynes, bart.
Dorſetſhire—Joſeph Wedgewood, of Gunville,
Eſſex—Stephen Fryer Gillum, of Shenfield,
Glouceſterſhire—Samuel Wathen, of Woodcheſter,
Herefordſhire—Benjamin Biddulph, of Burghill,
Hertfordſhire—Henry Brown, of North Mims-place,
Kent—Chriſtopher Cooke, of Aſh grove,
Leiceſterſhire—James Vann, of Belgrave, eſqrs.
Lincolnſhire—Sir Henry Nelthorpe, of Sealby, bart.
Monmouthſhire—George Jones, of Magor,
Norfolk—Thomas Hare, of Stow-hall,
Northamptonſhire—John Harvey Thurſby, of Abington,
Northumberland—Shaftoe Craſter, of Craſter.

Nottinghamſhire—William Coape Sherbrooke, of Oxton,
Oxfordſhire—James Taylor, of Sandford,
Rutlandſhire—Joſeph Cooke, of Ediſh Weſton,
Shropſhire—Thomas Kinnerſley, of Leighton, eſqrs.
Somerſetſhire—Sir Hugh Smith, of Wraxhall,
Staffordſhire—George Birch, of Hampſtead,
Southampton—William Mills, of Biſtern, eſqrs.
Suffolk—Sir Harry Parker, of Melford, bart.
Surry—John Pooley Kenſington, of Putney,
Suſſex—John William Commerell, of Stroud,
Warwickſhire—Henry Greſwold Lewis, of Malvern-hall,
Wiltſhire—Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, of Weſtbury Leigh,
Worceſterſhire—John Philips, of Winterdyne, eſqrs.
Yorkſhire—Sir Henry Carr Ibbetſon, of Denton, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen—John Llewellyn, of Caſtle Piggin,
Pembroke—George Bowen, of Llwngwair,
Cardigan—John Lloyd, of Mabus,
Glamorgan—John Morris, of Claſemont,
Brecon—Sackville Gwynne, of Trimawr,
Radnor—Thomas Howell Marmaduke Swynne, of Llanelwith, eſqrs.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—John Forbes, of Ofubodig,
Carnarvon—Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, of Wern Fawr,
Angleſey—William Bulkley Hughes, of Plas Coch,
Montgomery—John Winder, of Vaynor,
Denbigh—Henry Ellis Boates, of Roſehill,
Flint—Owen Molyneux Wynne, of Overton, eſqrs.

CIRCUITS for the LENT ASSIZES.

Northern—Lord Ellenborough, and Mr. juſtice Rooke.
Norfolk—Lord Alvanley, and Mr. juſtice Groſe.
Midland—Lord chief baron, and Mr. baron Graham.
Home—Mr. baron Hotham, and Mr. juſtice Heath.
Weſtern—Mr. baron Thompſon, and Mr. juſtice Le Blanc.
Oxford—Mr. juſtice Lawrence, and Mr. juſtice Chambre.

BIRTHS.

RIGHT hon. lady Le Deſpencer, of a daughter.
Lady of St. Andrew St. John, eſq. of a ſon.
Lady of the right hon. lord Harvey, of a ſon.
Lady Errol, of a daughter.
Lady of the hon. J. T. Capel, of a ſon.
Lady of G. Smith, eſq. of George-ſtreet Manſion-houſe, of a ſon.
Lady of W. Mills, eſq. of Pentonville, of a daughter.
Lady of V. Kennett, eſq. of New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, of a daughter.
Hon. Mrs. J. Markam, of the admiralty, of a ſon.
Lady of ſir F. L. Wood, of Hanworth, of a ſon.
Lady of Charles Fitzroy, of a daughter.
Lady of H. Roſe, eſq. of Devonſhire-place, of a ſon.
Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, of a daughter.
Hon. Mrs. Baird, of a ſon.
Right hon. lady Mulgrave, of a daughter.
Lady of the hon. and Rev. Dr. Marſham, of a daughter.
Right hon. lady Clifford, of a ſon.
Viſcounteſs Southwell, of a daughter.
Hon. Mrs. Jephſon, of a ſon.
Hon. Mrs. Smith, of a ſon.
Hon. Mrs. Spencer Percival, of a ſon.
Lady of lieutenant-colonel Knox, of a ſon.
Hon. Mrs. Ryder, of a daughter.
Hon. Mrs. Parker, of a daughter.
Lady of the right hon. lord Blaney, of a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

MAJOR-general Gent, to miſs Temple French.
John Rolls, eſq. of Bermond, in Surry, to miſs Barnett, of Harley-ſtreet.
Captain Holder, of the navy, to miſs Troy, of Chatham.
J. P. Murray, eſq. M. P. to miſs Ruſhworth, eldeſt daughter of E. Ruſhworth, eſq. of Freſhwater-houſe in the Iſle of Wight.
George Chriſtopher Pulling, eſq. of the navy, to miſs Moſer, of Chepſtow.

John Ponſonby, eſq. to the right hon. lady Fanny Villiers.

Lord Kenyon, to miſs Hanmer, daughter of ſir Thomas Hanmer, bart.

Captain Walrond, of the Coldſtream guards, to miſs Hall, of Manadon.

A. Shutz, eſq. to miſs Lindſay, daughter of the late ſir David Lindſay.

Rev. W. Legard, ſon of the late ſir Digby Legard, bart. to miſs Oldershaw, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr. Oldershaw, of Stamford.

Captain Howard Elphinſtone, of the royal engineers, to miſs Warburton, eldeſt daughter of John Warburton, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet.

Hon. major-general John Hope, to miſs Louiſa Dorothea Wedderburn, daughter of ſir John Wedderburn, bart.

William Bloxam, eſq. ſon of ſir Matthew Bloxam, M. P. to miſs Ann Burnett, daughter of ſir Robert Burnett.

John March, eſq. of Sambrook-court, Baſinghall-ſtreet, to miſs Parker, late of London-wall.

DEATHS.

EDWARD Greathed, eſq. of Udden's-houſe, Dorſetſhire.

Charles Newman, eſq. of King's-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

H. W. T. Hawly, eſq. of the king's dragoon guards.

T. Vaughan, eſq. late banker in Cornhill.

Mr. Samuel Chaſe, at Luton, Bedfordſhire, aged 82.

Right hon. lady Eliſabeth Wemyſs.

Mr. A. M'Donald, at Greenock, aged 83.

Hon. Lieutenant James Rollo.

Colonel Elliot.

Hon. captain Duncan, eldeſt ſon of lord Duncan.

Mr. alderman Rigby.

Mr. Thomas Trice, of Yalding, Kent, aged 85, of the ſmallpox.

Lieutenant-colonel Manners.

Mr. Ginger, of College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 76.

Walter Kettlebye Alder, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet.

Hon. Mrs. Henniker.

Lady of ſir Alexander Grant, bart.

John Oxenford, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe

Captain Henry Weſt, of the navy.

Mrs. Charlotte Kappen, aged 83, of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

Captain Chilcot, of the navy.

Jacob Jamet, ſen. eſq. of Spital-ſquare, aged 84.

Prince of Yſenbourg, in Germany.

Mrs. Flaley, of Wellington, aged 102.

Mr. Charles Raſhfield, of Vauxhall, aged 80.

John Danvers, eſq. of Hornſey, aged 73.

John Croſbie, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare.

John Morgan, eſq. of Percy-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

Hon. James Tonſon, brother to lord Reverſdale.

Captain Burnett, brother to the late ſir Thomas Burnett, of Lyes.

Sir C. Blunt, bart. at Calcutta.

PROMOTIONS.

WILLIAM Drummond, eſq.—ambaſſador extraordinary, &c. to the Ottoman Porte.

Hugh Elliot, eſq.—envoy extraordinary, &c. to the court of Naples.

Anthony Merry, eſq.—envoy extraordinary, &c. to the United States.

Edward Thornton, eſq.—ſecretary of legation at the Hague.

Major Charles Holloway—a knight.

Colonel T. Hiſlop—lieutenant governor of Grenada.

Right hon. John Hiley Addington—a privy-counſellor.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

JANUARY 29.

W. WOOD, Liverpool, flour-dealer.

J. Teeſdale the younger, Boſton, Lincolnſhire, merchant.

T. Prickett, Warwick-court, Holborn, money-ſcrivener.

E. Preſgrave, Spalding, Lincolnſhire, merchant.

S. Burnett, Petersfield, Southampton, victualler.

T. Wright, Leeds, Yorkſhire, merchant.

G. Calton, Sheffield, linen-draper.

W. Hull, Upper Boddington, Northamptonſhire, and L. Hull, Banbury, Oxfordſhire, cow-dealers.

W. Rogers, Dipley-mill, Southampton, miller.

M. Quayle, Liverpool, merchant.

R. C. Porter, Kingſton-upon-Hull, ironmonger.

FEBRUARY 1.

J. Boorman, Headcorn, Kent, timber-merchant.

F. Jackſon, Baſinghall-ſtreet, factor.

J. Cooke, Mancheſter, manufacturer.

E. Toy, Plymouth-dock, draper.

J. Jeffery, Briſtol, cutler.
J. Garwood, Royſton, Hertfordſhire, victualler.
L. Pinnington, Warrington, Lancaſhire, corn-dealer.

FEBRUARY 5.

J. Paſſman, Doncaſter, machine-maker.
Frances Allen, Pall-mall, milliner.
E. Wickens, St. Clement's Churchyard, haberdaſher.
J. Coleman, Fetter-lane, painter.
W. Smith, Monkwearmouth-ſhore, in Durham, ſhip-builder.
W. Gibbs, Box, Wiltſhire, miller.
J. Taylor, and H. Cowley, Gainſborough, merchants.
J. Jackſon, Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper.
J. Wagner, Lower Tooting, in Surry, calico-printer.
W. Joyce, and W. Bachelor, Briſtol, ſilverſmiths.
T. Richardſon, and T. Worthington, Manchester, merchants.
J. Hopwood, Worceſter, glove-ſeller.
S. Eyres, Manchester, corn-dealer.
J. G. Durner, Liverpool, merchant.
L. Duhamel, Liverpool, merchant.
W. Aſhton, of Kingſton-upon-Hull, brandy-merchant.
W. Clifton, of Kingſton-upon-Hull, brandy-merchant.
M. Buck, Clapham, Yorkſhire, dealer.

FEBRUARY 9.

H. Atkinſon, Howarth, in Yorkſhire, ſhopkeeper.
M. T. Gabbitas, Brinſyard, Suffolk, farmer.
W. Clancey, Waterford, Ireland, merchant.
M. Hughes, Mourning-lane, Hackney, milkman.
T. Horrocks, Rippondale, Yorkſhire, bleacher.
J. Emerſon, Bitton, in Glouceſterſhire, ſpelter maker.
J. G. Williams, Marſhall-ſtreet, Surry, merchant.

FEBRUARY 12.

H. Nimms, Briſtol, merchant.
S. Bruce, Oldham, Lancaſhire, dealer.
S. N. May, Great St. Helen's, merchant.
A. Girling, Hackney-road, ſhoemaker.
G. Hewlett, Shipton-Lee, Buckinghamſhire, dairyman.
E. Green, Charles-ſtreet, Soho-ſquare, man's-mercer.
W. Collyer, Pullox-hill, Bedfordſhire, horſe-dealer.
J. Thomas, Cheſter, malſter.
J. Wright, Manchester, cotton-ſpinner.

FEBRUARY 15.

J. Parkes, Birmingham, plater.
D. Holbrow, T. Haynes, J. Haynes, and R. Henderſon, Oldland-mills, Glouceſterſhire, dealers.
T. Donniſon, Preſcott-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, merchant.
R. Davies, Shrewſbury, porter-merchant.
J. Janſon, Blackburn, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer.
W. Mitchell, Watchet, Somerſetſhire, clothier.
J. Hook, Bermondſey, Surry, leather-dreſſer.
J. P. Fearon, Upper Grafton-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, dealer.
C. Cole, Drury-lane, victualler.
T. Bright, Inner Temple-lane, ſtationer.
J. Barnard the younger, Bedford, corn-factor.

FEBRUARY 19.

J. Corbett, Milk-ſtreet, warehouſeman.
J. Richardſon, Manchester, cotton-ſpinner.
T. Spence, Blackburn, in Lancaſhire, ſhopkeeper.
W. Thompſon the younger, Wolverhampton, Staffordſhire, grocer.
W. Spence, Upper Catton, Yorkſhire, corn-factor.
J. Boyes, Wellcloſe-ſquare, wine-merchant.
L. Staples, Wapping, Staffordſhire-warehouſeman.
P. Le Sonef, Great Wincheſter-ſtreet, merchant.

FEBRUARY 22.

J. Reddiſh, Sutton, Cheſter, corn-factor.
S. James, Briſtol, pawnbroker.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ACCUM's Syſtem of Chymiſtry, 2 vol. 8vo, 18s.
St. John's Practical Sermons, 8vo, 6s 6d.
Hume's Obſervations on Diſeaſes, &c. of Children, 8vo, 5s.
Bloomfield's (Nathaniel) Poems, 12mo, 4s.
Comparative View of the Huttonian and Neptunian Geology, 8vo, 5s.
Muirhead's Travels in France, &c. 1787 and 1789, 8vo, 7s.
Cavallo's Elements of Natural Philoſophy, 4 vol. 8vo, 2l 2s.
Hubbard's Triumph of Piety, a Poem, 4to, 2s 6d.
Hear both Sides, a Comedy, 2s 6d.
Neſbett's Triumphs of Chriſtianity over Infidelity, 8vo, 6s.

Fox's Medical Dictionary, by Bradley, 12mo, 7s.

Moore's (Henry) Poems, 4to, 10s 6d.

Wheatley's Remarks on Currency and Commerce, 8vo, 6s.

Blaine's Treatise on the Diseases of Horses and Dogs, 12mo, 3s 6d.

Williams' Observations on the Snowden Mountains, 8vo, 6s.

Watson's Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surry, 2 vol. 4to, 4l 4s.

Walsh's Journal of the Campaign in Egypt, 4to, 3l 3s.

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Jerningham's Mild Tenour of Christianity, small 8vo, 3s.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

February 12, 1803.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels.

Inland Counties.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	61	1	36	7	26	10	25	0
Surry	60	0	36	0	26	9	21	8
Hertford	53	8	35	6	26	4	21	4
Bedford	50	9	29	6	24	9	18	5
Huntingdon	52	2	—	—	23	10	17	4
Northampton	53	0	29	6	21	4	18	4
Rutland	56	6	—	—	23	6	18	0
Leicester	57	3	—	—	23	10	17	9
Nottingham	62	0	36	0	27	2	18	10
Derby	62	0	—	—	27	10	20	6
Stafford	59	8	—	—	26	4	20	0
Salop	56	1	38	8	25	6	21	8
Hereford	52	0	33	6	25	2	20	11
Worcester	51	6	35	6	25	3	23	2
Warwick	56	8	—	—	27	2	20	4
Wilts	56	0	—	—	22	10	19	10
Berks	59	0	—	—	24	2	21	8
Oxford	56	6	—	—	21	11	20	1
Bucks	56	2	—	—	23	11	21	4
Brecon	57	7	32	0	25	4	16	0
Montgomery	54	5	—	—	22	5	17	7
Radnor	52	2	—	—	24	9	21	0

Maritime Counties.

Essex	57	6	35	0	24	8	24	9
Kent	56	2	—	—	25	10	22	4
Suffex	53	8	—	—	24	10	20	10
Suffolk	55	5	—	—	23	7	19	8
Cambridge	51	3	36	0	22	4	14	10
Norfolk	54	3	36	5	22	2	19	2
Lincoln	53	6	33	6	23	10	16	•
York	53	6	36	8	24	1	16	5
Durham	57	5	—	—	28	0	18	8
Northumberland	50	8	40	0	21	2	17	5
Cumberland	63	9	48	0	27	6	20	7
Westmorland	65	5	52	8	27	2	21	4
Lancaster	60	9	—	—	30	1	21	4
Chester	57	4	—	—	28	7	19	3
Flint	53	6	—	—	31	7	18	6
Denbigh	62	11	—	—	30	6	17	6
Anglesea	—	—	—	—	24	0	14	0
Carnarvon	62	4	—	—	27	4	14	0
Merioneth	66	8	44	0	30	8	20	9
Cardigan	59	6	—	—	25	7	14	0
Pembroke	47	10	—	—	22	7	15	0
Carmarthen	58	8	—	—	21	4	13	10
Glamorgan	54	1	—	—	22	7	16	4
Gloucester	55	11	—	—	24	1	21	11
Somerset	55	11	—	—	22	11	18	1
Monmouth	56	6	—	—	24	9	18	0
Devon	58	7	—	—	23	0	15	4
Cornwall	59	10	—	—	21	6	15	3
Dorset	55	8	—	—	22	5	20	6
Hants	55	10	36	0	24	3	21	2

Average of England and Wales.

Per Quarter	56	8	37	0	24	11	18	11

February 24—Peck Loaf 3s 1d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, January 1803.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 1,66
1	8	30,24	48	50,5	63	f	SE 1	. wind sw. little rain: fine
	2	30,37	49	50,5	60	3	SW 1	. cloudy. much rain at night
2	8	30,41	44	49,5	61	f	NNE 1	little rain. not cloudy
	2	30,57	46,5	51	60	3	W 1	hazy
3	8	29,98	45,5	50,5	61	4	S 1	foggy. thick upward: fine
	2	29,92	49	52	60	2	S 1	hazy
4	8	29,82	43,5	50	64	h	E 1	. cloudy
	2	29,75	47	51,5	63	5	E 1	. little wet at eve
5	8	29,80	43	51,5	62	f	E 1	
	2	29 84	45	49,5	62	f	E 1	. thick upward at night
6	8	29,83	42	49	63	f	E 1	
	2	29,83	45,5	48,5	64	h	ESE 1	. rainy night
7	8	29,75	46	51	62	f	S 1	continual gentle rain
F	2	29,69	47,5	52,5	63	h	S 1	gentle rain. fair night
8	8	29,46	44	52	61	h	S 1	. fine: thick upward
	2	29,46	46,5	52	60	h	W 1	: fine
9	8	29,22	45	52	62	2	SE 2	: cloudy
	2	29,21	41,5	50	61	5	ESE 2	. windy and rainy night: fine
10	8	29,27	37	48	60	3	ESE 4	. cloudy
	2	29,36	37	46	60	5	ENE 3	. very windy night: fine
11	8	29,90	31	42,5	51	2	ENE 5	
	2	30,02	32	44	53	3	E 4	. lefs wind and clear night
12	8	30,13	27	38	55	1	ENE 2	
	2	30,17	32,5	42	55	1	E 2	
13	8	30,17	25	38	57	1	E 1	
	2	30,16	30,5	39	56	3	E 1	hazy. thick upward at night and more wind
14	8	30,12	29,5	36	55	h	E 2	. fine
	2	30,05	31	38	54	2	E 2	. thick upward at eve
15	8	30,00	30	37	55	h	E 1	. cloudy
	2	29,99	31	38	55	5	E 2	. more wind at night
16	8	29,99	25,5	37	56	h	E 2	. few flakes of fnow
	2	29,94	28	36,5	58	h	E 2	
17	8	29,66	33	37	62	h	E 1	
	2	29,64	36	39	60	5	E 1	. little fleet and fnow
18	8	29,76	36	40	68	f	E 0	drizzly at times
	2	29,70	38	41,5	68	h	E 1	. little wet at times
19	8	29,62	35,5	41,5	64	h	E 1	. chiefly gentle rain
	2	29,64	37,5	42,5	67	h	E 2	little rain. fine night. cloudy
20	8	29,71	36,5	36,5	65	f	E 1	
	2	29,78	38,5	38,5	63	h	ENE 1	
21	8	29,92	34,5	34,5	62	f	N 1	. not cloudy
	2	29,87	42	42	62	3	S 1	little foggy. thick upward. little rain at eve.
22	8	29,64	44	44	68	h	SW 2	: fine. cloudy [fair
	2	29,51	45,5	45,5	61	5	S 2	. rain at times in the night
23	8	29,42	42,5	47	68	5	S 1	hazy. fine: thick upward
N	2	29,49	44	48	64	h	SSE 1	
24	8	29,62	36,5	45	65	f	E 1	. little wet
	2	29,70	39	45,5	64	h	E 2	: windy
25	8	29,83	29,5	41	59	5	E 4	. lefs wind and little fleet
	2	29,89	28,5	40,5	60	5	E 2	. little fleet at eve. chiefly gentle fnow
26	8	29,82	22,5	36	56	h	NE 2	continual gentle fnow
	2	29,79	25	36,5	59	h	NE 1	fnow. fair night: fleet
27	8	29,81	24,5	34	59	h	NE 1	little fleet and fnow: fine
	2	29,85	29	36	59	3	NE 1	. thick upward
28	8	29,85	29	36	58	f	NE 1	. not cloudy
	2	29,85	34,5	37	57	3	NNE 1	little foggy. cloudy
29	8	30,15	30	36,5	53	5	NE 1	. little fnow but chiefly fine
	2	30,24	32	37,5	56	3	NE 1	. clear eve. thick upward
30	8	30,28	29	38	55	h	NNW 1	. not cloudy
	2	30,26	35,5	38,5	56	4	NNW 1	. thick upward and little fnow
31	8	30,29	33,5	39	59	f	N 1	. not cloudy
	2	30,35	38,5	40,5	59	4	N 1	hazy. thick upward at night

PRICES of STOCKS, from JANUARY 29 to FEBRUARY 25, 1803, both inclusive.

By ANTHONY CLARKE, Stockbroker, No. 29, Princes-Street, Lothbury.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. Anns.	5 per Ct. 1797	Navy 5 per Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 per C.	Imperial Ann.	Exc. Bills 3½d p. day	Exc. Bills 3d per day	English Lot. Tic.
29		71 ½	71 70¾	87 ¼	103 ⅝	100 ⅝	20 ½	4 ½			11 ⅝		1s. pr.	
31														
1	187 ½	71 ¼	70⅝ ¾	87 ⅛	103 ⅝	100 ½	20 ½	4 ½	209 ¾		11 ⅝		par	
2														
3	187	71	70 ⅜	86 ⅞	103 ⅝	100 ⅜	20 ⅜	4 ½	209 ¼	69 ⅛				
4	187 ¼	71	70⅛ 70⅜	87	103 ⅝	100 ⅜	20 ⅜	4 ½	210	69 ⅛			per	
5		71 ⅛	70⅜ 70⅝	87 ⅛	103 ⅝	100 ⅜	20 ⅜	4 ½	209 ¾	69 ⅛	11 ½		par	
7	188	71 ⅛	70⅜ ⅝	87 ⅛	103 ⅝	100 ⅜	20 ⅜		210	69 ⅛			par	
8	188	71 ⅛	70⅝ ⅝	87 ¼	103 ⅝	100 ⅜	20 ⅜	4 ½	211 ¼	69 ⅛	11 ⅝		par	
9	188	71	70⅝ ⅝	87	103 ⅝	100 ⅜	20 ⅜		211 ¼	69 ⅛	11 ⅝		par	
10	188	70 ⅞	70⅝ ⅝	87	103 ⅝	100 ⅜			211 ¼	69 ⅛	11 ⅝		1s dif.	
11	187 ½	70 ⅝	70⅝ ⅝	87	103 ⅝	100 ⅜	20 ⅜		211 ¼	69 ⅛	11 ⅝		1	
12		70 ⅝	70⅝ ⅝	86 ⅞	103 ⅝	100 ⅜	20		211 ¼	69 ⅛	11 ⅝		par	
14	188	71	70⅝	87	103 ⅝	100 ⅜	20		211 ¼	69 ¼			par	
15	188 ½	71 ⅞	70⅝ 71⅛	87 ⅛	104 ⅛	101 ⅛	20		212 ¼	70			par	
16	189 ¼	72 ⅛	71⅛ ⅛	88 ⅛	104 ⅛	101 ⅛	20	4 ½		70 ¼	11 ½		1s dif.	
17	190	72 ⅛	71⅛ ⅛	88	104 ⅛	101 ⅛	20	4 ½	214				1	
18	190	72	71⅛ ⅛	88 ⅛	104 ⅛	101 ⅛	20	4 ½	214	70 ¼	11 ⅝		1	
19		72	71⅛ ⅛	88	105	101 ⅛	20	4 ½	214	70 ¼	11 ⅝			
21	189	71 ⅞	71⅛ ⅛	88	104 ⅛	101 ⅛	20	4 ½		70 ⅛				
22	189	71 ⅞	71⅛ ⅛	88 ⅛	104 ⅛	101 ⅛	20 ⅛	4 ½	214	70 ¼	11 ⅝		1	
23		72 ¼	71¼ 72⅛		104 ¼	101 ⅛							1	
24		72 ⅛	71¼ ¼										1	
25	189 ¼	72 ⅛	71⅛ 71	88 ⅛	104 ¼	101 ¼	20 ¼	4 ½	217	70 ½	11 ⅝		1	

☞ In the 3 per Cent. consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in every other Article the highest Price only, the Long, Short, and Imperial Annuities examned, which are given within a fifteenth of the highest Price. In the different Funds that are shut, the Prices are given with the Dividend till the Days of Opening.

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